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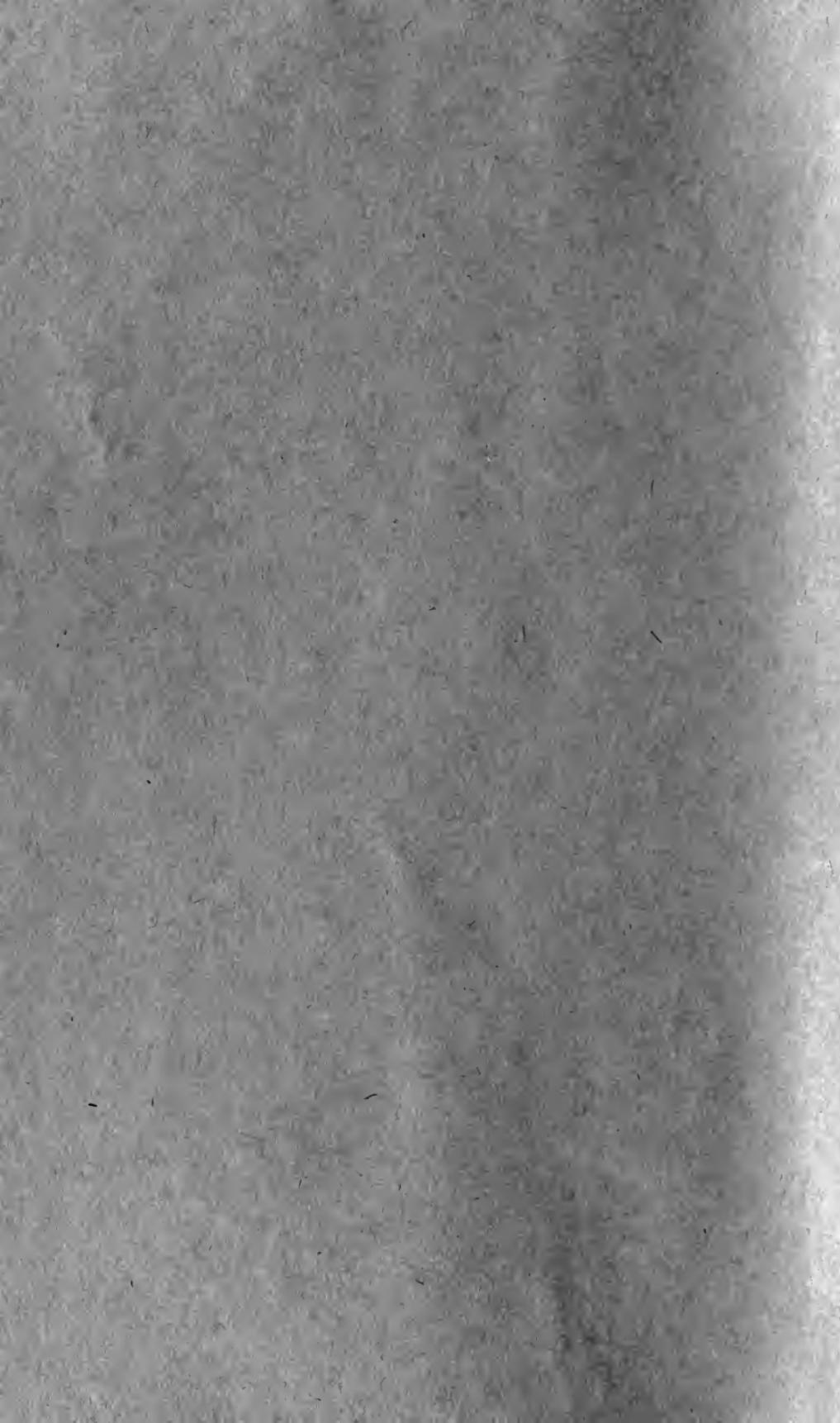
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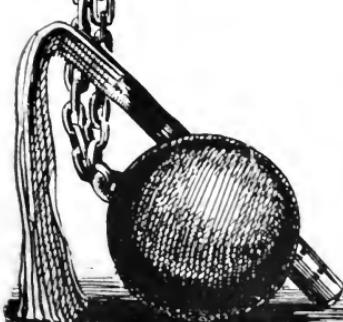
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Port Arthur



VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

PUBLISHED
BY
J. W. BEATTIE
HOBART.



Lufra Hotel



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PORT ARTHUR.—Conveyances leave Lufra every morning after breakfast, returning before dinner, thus allowing visitors plenty of time to see all the places of interest there.

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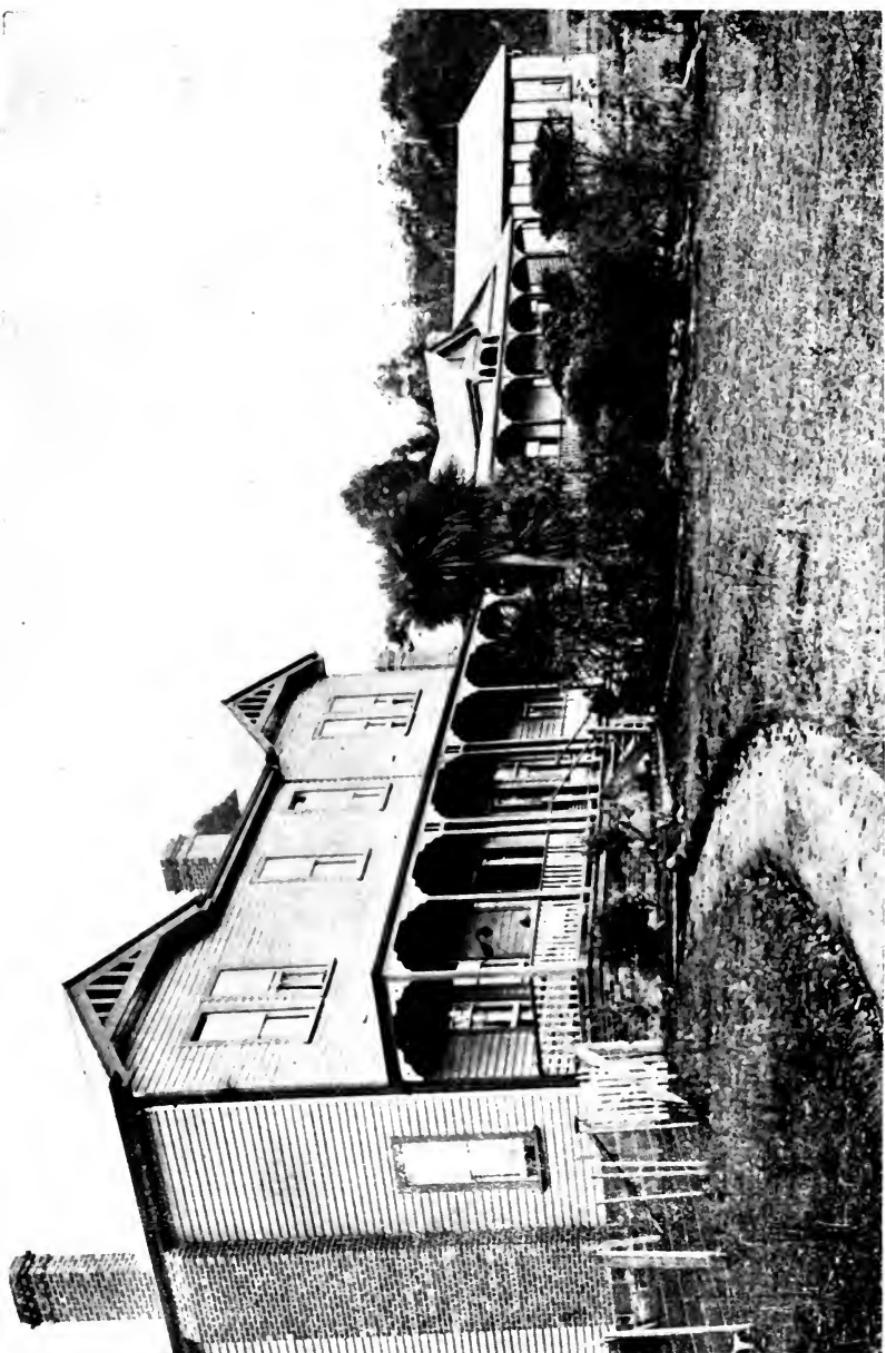
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TELEPHONE CONNECTION.—Lufra can be rung up at the General Post Office, Hobart, and rooms can be booked. Address all communications—letters and telegrams—to C. Nuroo, Lufra, and prompt attention will be given them.

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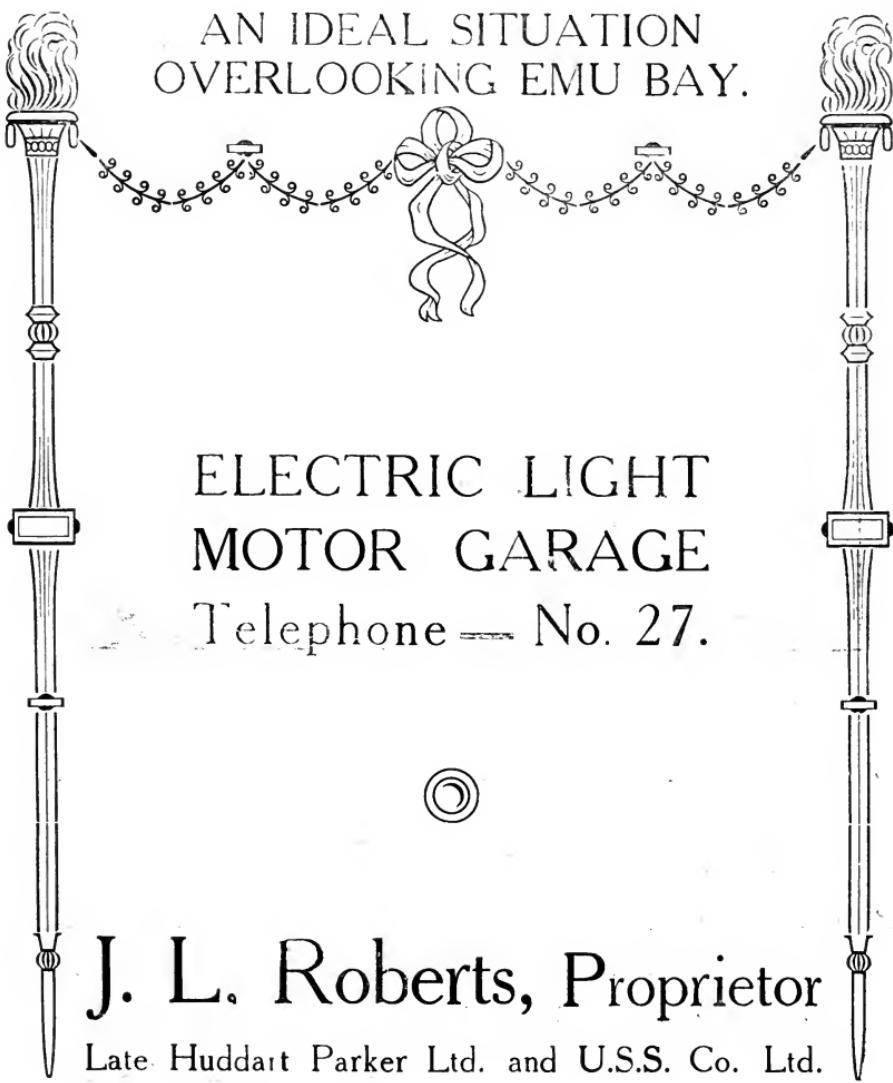
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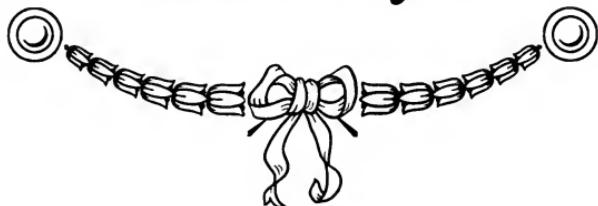
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An EXCURSION to PORT ARTHUR in 1842.



By David Burn.
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Tasmania:
"The Examiner" and "Courier" Offices, Patterson Street
Launceston.

Illustrations.



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- III.—Model Prison.
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- V.—Eagle Hawk Neck.
- VI.—Relics of Convict Discipline.
- VII.—Capt. Booth.
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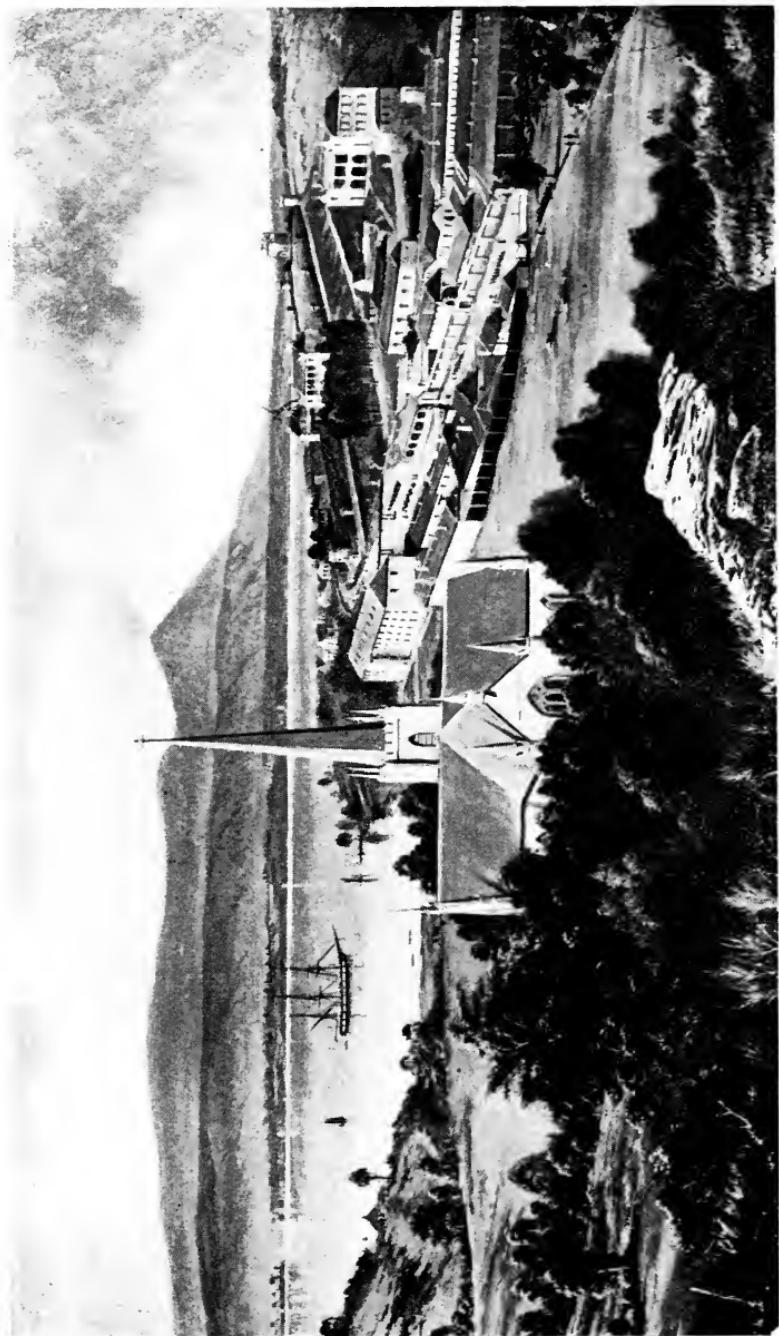
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LOAN STACK



PORT ARTHUR IN 1842.

J. W. Beattie, Hobart.

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Foreword.



THE HISTORY of the convict days of Tasmania will always focus on Tasman Peninsula, because the Peninsula in general, and Port Arthur (its chief settlement) in particular, contained the principal machinery of the whole convict coercive system.

The convict system, as a system, may be said to have commenced in Tasmania with the administration of Colonel George Arthur in 1824. Previous to his advent there was, practically, no system at all, but his wonderful administrative capacity, indomitable will, and iron hand, rapidly changed the position of things, and the huge prison, "Van Diemen's Land" (for it was really a penal colony, and Colonel Arthur regarded it as essentially a prison), soon assumed somewhat of the routine and character of a vast penitentiary.

For a long time after the settlement of the colony, convicts committing fresh crimes received additional punishment by being sent to chain gangs working on the roads of the colony, or else were transported to either

Port Jackson or Newcastle, where harsher measures for their control were in operation, there being no isolated secondary punishment or penal station then in the colony for their reception.

Colonel Sorell, Tasmania's third Governor, realising the necessity for such an establishment, supplied the want by creating the Macquarie Harbour station, on the wild western coast of the island, an establishment which rapidly became notorious for its severity of punishment, and was a veritable "hell upon earth" until its abandonment. The inaccessibility of Macquarie Harbour induced Colonel Arthur to break it up, and he decided that Tasman Peninsula should be the future ultra penal station of Van Diemen's Land, and as soon as suitable buildings were erected at Port Arthur the "old hands" at Macquarie Harbour were transferred to the new station.

Port Arthur was "born" in September, 1830, and during the long period of 47 years it passed through all the phases of a human existence—had its childhood, its manhood, and its old age, and it died and was buried in 1877. The wrecks of its great prisons are to-day, just like the ruinous tombstones of a neglected old grave-yard, giving evidence of the magnitude of its past, and creating a longing desire in the minds of the curious to know something of its wonderful history.

The following account of Port Arthur and its dependencies on Tasman Peninsula is from the pen of an old colonist of brilliant attainments—David Burn, Esq., of Rotherwood, Ouse—and gives a capital general idea of the convict establishment at the time when it was rapidly assuming vast dimensions, teeming with life and energy, under the administration of the greatest of its Commandants, Captain Charles O'Hara Booth, of the 21st Fusiliers.

To the majority the past of Port Arthur is as a closed book, and, indeed, no complete history of the place has been, or ever can be, written. Fragmentary sketches there have been, scattered here and there, which, if collected, would undoubtedly form interesting reading, but a reliable history, founded on official records, can never be compiled, because the records have all been destroyed, and no one now lives who is in a position to fill the gaps which these missing records have left.

Mr. Burn's account is the most reliable and best of the published descriptions of Port Arthur. Additional information will be found regarding the Boys' Reformatory at Point Puer, which should prove of interest now because of the absence of all the buildings which once formed that station.

There has also been included several interesting poetical contributions emanating from Point Puer—the sad songs of an unfortunate doing duty at this station. They are chosen from a number of the unpublished selections of this talented composer, whose latter years, happily, brought him comparative comfort and peace.

As prison discipline, particularly as it was applied at the Penal Stations of the Convict Department, has, with the general public, been largely a matter of speculation, a series of Official Papers is published herein, which furnishes reliable information regarding discipline at the principal stations of the department.

These records are "Police Histories," and show the operation of the System upon boys, men, and women undergoing imprisonment at Macquarie Harbour, Maria Island, Port Arthur, Point Puer, Norfolk Island, and the Female House of Correction.

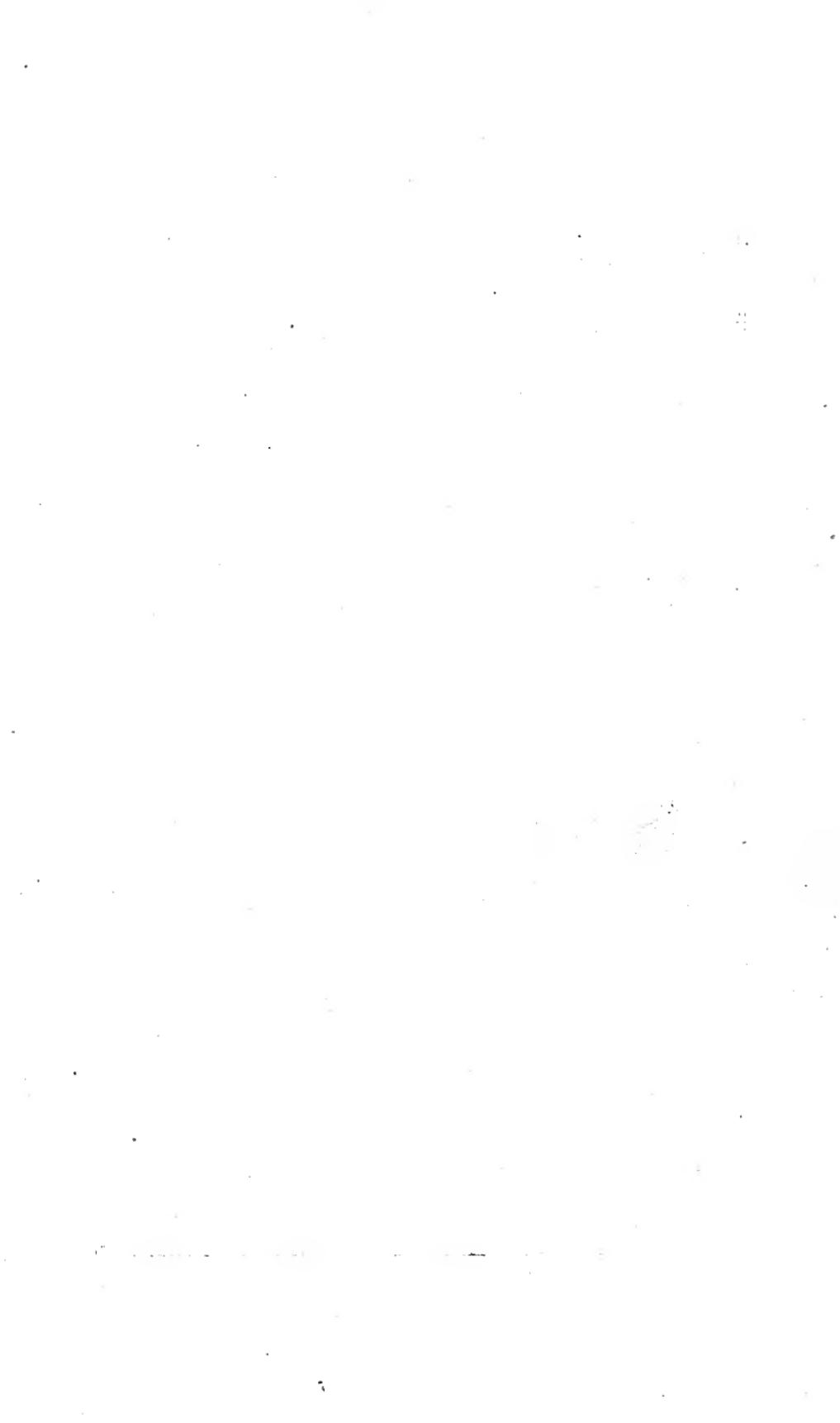
These publications are ABSOLUTELY CORRECT in every detail, the names only of each prisoner having been withheld, for obvious reasons.

J. W. BEATTIE.



PENITENTIARY AND PRISON BUILDINGS.

J. W. Beattie, Hobart.



An Excursion to Port Arthur in 1842.

By DAVID BURN.



narrative which I trust may be found as interesting as it is authentic.

The principle upon which the administration of His Excellency Sir John Franklin was based being to afford every facility of investigation and of information, there existed no difficulty in procuring from the Colonial Secretary the requisite visiting permission, together with an order for a passage in one of the colonial Government vessels, the only vessels trading to the port. Thus furnished, on the evening of Thursday, January 6, 1842, I embarked in the schooner *Eliza*, Captain Hurburgh, a beautiful craft of about 150 tons, built at Port Arthur in

PORT ARTHUR, the once penal settlement of Tasmania, has furnished a thousand texts for a thousand fallacious, if not perverted commentaries. It was a place the economy of which was little understood even in this colony, and of course utterly unknown to the British public. As a faithful description may lead to good purpose, I herewith supply a

1835, and named after the wife of the late Lieutenant-Governor. It was designed partly as a yacht for Sir George Arthur, and partly as a cruiser to be employed in chase of any runaways who might carry off any colonial shipping. We had several passengers; amongst the number the Rev. Mr. Simpson, of the Wesleyan Mission; John Kerr, Esq.; Messrs. Agnew, Holman, and Major Robertson, with a party of the 96th Regiment, and a batch of convicts for disposal at different stations.

We weighed anchor and made sail with a gentle land breeze about 4 o'clock of the following morning, the barque Lord Goderich, which had landed her convicts, standing down the river in company. It was one of those delicious mornings which inspire the heart and enchant the senses. The numerous diversified bights and bays of the glorious Derwent glanced sweet and softly to the early sun; the country showing fresh and verdant after the recent rains. About 8 a.m. a moderate sea breeze sprang up. This obliged us to work to windward to enable us to round the Iron Pot and Betsy's Island, a task we completed in a couple of hours; after which the lively Eliza was permitted to run before a steady increasing breeze, which tempered the otherwise sultry heat of noon.

THE SCENERY OF FREDERICK HENRY BAY.

Point after point opened to our view in swift and pleasing succession. The water was of mirror-like smoothness, the bright sands of many a fair shore glittered gaily, the air seemed charged with odours, and all nature breathed harmony and joy; in a word, it was one of those fascinating moments when mere animal existence is a bliss of transcendent enjoyment. The breeze continued to freshen, and we sped along the shores of Frederick Henry Bay with a flowing sheet. The characteristics of Frederick Henry Bay bear a somewhat close affinity to the imposing scenery which greets the visitor of the far-famed Loch Linne. In the Scottish waters the deep inland projections are termed lochs, while the like sea-arms of Tasmania are designated bays. Both are beautiful; each has its point of resemblance to the other: the southern mountains, however, unlike the time-worn, weather-beaten cliffs of poetic Morven, rise and fall in graceful undulations, and are divested of the savage precipitous

grandeur of the Scottish hills. They are, moreover, clothed with living wood, and illuminated by a sun that rarely chases the cold grey mist from the frowning peaks of the north.

We skirted Slopen Island, had a distant glimpse of Pittwater and the Carlton, and shortly after noon entered the magnificent lake-like sea called by Captain Flinders Norfolk Bay. The prospect on every side was superb—the view ahead terminating in a glorious salt-water vista, its apex formed by one of those graceful sugar-loaf hills so common to Tasmania. We were the centre of a moving panorama of beauty, bight after bight, channel after channel, glen after glen, presented themselves in endless tortuous variety; each new feature basking in all the ethereal loveliness of a spotless empyrean, seemed more attractive than the preceding; for in a picture of harmonious grouping, that which is seen last is ever apt to be the most esteemed. Of the present it may be truly said there are few scenes to surpass it: hill, dale, wood, water, blent in one enchanting whole. Every eye beamed with pleasure; every imagination revelled in the ravishing prospect.

We called to land convicts at several probation stations on Tasman Peninsula, but as these were subsequently visited I shall pass them over for the present, simply remarking that our coasting trip made it night ere we let go the anchor off Woody Island, near the top of Norfolk Bay. The sunset was in keeping with the beauty of the day, being one of radiant glory, unsurpassed by any I ever witnessed within the tropics.

The following morning broke forth in heavenly sweetness. The Eliza floated gracefully on the bright quiescent waters, and the beauteous landscape, sunk in calm repose, conveyed anything but an idea of being the receptacle of Britain's off-scourings. Guilt and its attendant punishment seemed at utter variance with scenes and climes sufficient of themselves to excite gratitude and joy. Lovely land, and still more lovely water! What might you not now be—what must you not inscrutably become when the felon race, the only blot on your fair face, shall be merged in the active, industrious moral peasantry! And yet, humiliating as is the spectacle of man's degradation, it is still one cheering feature of the picture that it leads, in a great measure, to the ultimate compulsory regeneration.

THE CONVICT RAILWAY.

At 9 o'clock we bade adieu to the staunch and fleet Eliza, landing on the railway jetty at the head of Norfolk Bay. This rail, or rather tramway, is formed from the hardwood of the country, and passes over a space of five miles, thereby affording a rapid and easy means of transit between the heads of Norfolk and Long Bays, the latter of which leads to Port Arthur. This tramway, the projection of Captain Booth, has proved to be a work of the utmost utility, shortening the distance between Hobart Town and Port Arthur, and ensuring a rapid and certain communication at times when the long sea passage might be impracticable. Like many men of superior intellect, it was the fortune of Captain Booth to encounter the sneers of the common herd, who, in their narrow-mindedness, predicted naught but failure in his enterprise. Nothing daunted, and possessing the confidence of the Governor, Captain Booth toiled on till they that came to jeer went back to admire. The tramway, unlike our English railways, follows the natural levels of the ground, the ascent of a hill being compensated in its opposite descent.

No horse, no ox, no locomotive traverses its course, the waggons are propelled by convicts, three men being generally allotted to do the work of each waggon, which is capable of conveying half a ton of goods at each transit. Upon emergency the same gang have made their three journeys and back, thirty miles a day, conveying thus half a ton per man either way. It jars harshly against the feelings to behold man, as it were, lowered to the standard of the brute, to mark the unhappy, guilty creatures toiling and struggling along, their muscular powers exerted to the utmost, and the perspiration bursting profusely from every pore. It is a harrowing picture; and yet a little calm reflection will show that it is rendered more peculiarly so by place and circumstance. Let us but tax our memory, and we shall find hundreds of free British labourers whose drudgery is fully equal to that on this tramway. This tends in some degree to dissipate the revolting ideas which, nevertheless, still usurps possession of the imagination, and shocks the heart. And yet the tramway is a step of the probationer's advancement, Captain Booth arguing justly that the convict who cannot resist the greater facility which it affords of pilfering or absconding, is unfit to be trusted in the less restricted parts of the island.

PORT ARTHUR.

By noon Major Robertson, Holman, and myself had traversed the tramway on foot—no passenger vehicles were to be had at the moment, owing to the few in use being engaged to convey Captain Sullivan, of H.M. sloop Favourite, and a party to the coal mines. Transferring the soldiers and their baggage to a launch, we embarked in a fine four-oared whaleboat, and after a short pull Port Arthur opened its capacious basin to our astonished and delighted gaze. “What! this the pandemonium—this the repository of the worst of guilt!” was the natural exclamation bursting from our lips. Whatever the core, the outside is a goodly and enchanting one.

What lovely bays! What noble basins! What splendid anchorage! An anchorage not wholly unconscious of freightage nor the ample means of equipment, for on its dark-green waters floated the Lady Franklin, a strong, staunch, wholesome-looking barque (just launched), of 270 tons burthen, and a few yards off H.M. 18-gun sloop Favourite was stripping, preparatory to undergoing a thorough refit. We landed at the Commissariat Pier, where we were met by Mr. Cart, the Superintendent of Convicts, through whose kindness we were quickly enabled to present our credentials to the Commandant. Captain Booth welcomed us with the greatest urbanity, presenting us to his accomplished partner, and courteously inviting us to take up our quarters with him—an invitation we gladly accepted, Port Arthur being yet unconscious of an hotel, lodging-house, or any place of entertainment; in fact, every residence is a Government one.

SUNDAY AT PORT ARTHUR—THE CHURCH

Next day being Sunday, we proceeded after breakfast to see the convicts mustered prior to their being marched to church. They were drawn up in three lines, each gang forming a separate division—the overseers (convicts) taking their stations in the rear. It was hideous to remark the countenances of the men, to which their yellow raiment (or half-black, half-yellow), with P.A., and their respective numbers stamped in various parts, imparted a sinister and most revolting expression. Scarcely one open set of features was to be found. To read their eyes, it seemed as though they were speculating the chance of gain or

advantage to be hoped from us. Crime and its consequences were fearfully depicted in their visages; and we turned from the disagreeable caricature of humanity with as much disgust as pity and regret. Muster over, the men were marched with the utmost silence to church, whither we shortly followed, a military guard with loaded arms being so stationed as to command the entire building.

This necessary arrangement in a great degree destroyed the solemnity of the worship. The crew of H.M.S. Favourite were present; their frank, manly, jovial countenances offering a striking contrast to the lowering aspects of the miserable yellow jackets. Service was performed by our fellow-traveller, the Rev. Mr. Simpson, and the occasion being in aid of the Sunday School, the worthy pastor took the opportunity of remarking that as cash was a scarce commodity on the settlement, the IOU of any individual disposed to contribute would be gladly received—an observation which received a general grin, since, however beneficial it might prove to the cause, the expression seemed more fit for the gaming-table than the pulpit. The language, however, was soon forgotten in the motive.

The church at Port Arthur is a beautiful, spacious, hewn-stone edifice, cruciform in shape, with pinnacled tower and gables. Internally it is simply but neatly fitted affording accommodation for upwards of 2000 sitters. There is no organ; but a choir has been selected from among the convicts, who chant the psalms with considerable effect. As yet no clergyman of the Established Church has been resident, the religious duties having hitherto been undertaken by those zealous and indefatigable Christians, the Wesleyans. Mr. Manton is the present respeced pastor, a gentleman who has devoted himself, not only to call the sinners of Port Arthur to repentance, but who has erstwhile laboured earnestly in the same good cause at the now abandoned settlement of Macquarie Harbour.

CONVICT LIFE AND TREATMENT.

After service we accompanied the Commandant to the cook-house, where the respective rations were about to be issued. The manner in which this is arranged is admirable. The messes, varying from 12 to 26 men, are berthed in chambers of the penitentiary, affording accommodation for their respective numbers. Each of these messes select,

in daily rotation, two delegates, who receive the victuals, and afterwards apportion each man his share. That this may be fairly done, the mess, drawn up in double lines before the table, surveys the partition. They then sit down and consume all the food that is set before them, it being one of the imperative regulations that nothing shall be laid by, a measure to ensure the impossibility of husbanding, and thereby obtaining a provision in case of absconding. So rigidly is this necessary precaution enforced that eating out of season becomes a punishable offence, and no food (fish or kangaroo, for example) caught in the bush is on any pretext permitted to be consumed there. The meal afforded the convict is not only ample, but nutritious, consisting of excellent soup, good wheaten bread (I tasted both), and beef, mutton, or pork—such a meal, indeed, as would rejoice the heart and gladden the eyes of many an honest, hard-working, hungry Briton. Breakfast and supper of bread and a pint of skilly. The clothing of the convicts is of woollen cloth, dyed yellow, or partly black, partly yellow. They are furnished with two complete suits, shirts, and boots a year. Their quarters are clean, well ventilated, and frequently whitewashed. They have a sufficiency of bedding, which during the day is folded up, each man sleeping in a separate berth. In the first ward we entered Jones, the Chartist watchmaker, was acting overseer to the mess, which comprised some refractory lads. He said grace for them before meat. He appeared to be circumspect and orderly, although upon his first arrival he wore the aspect of a sottish, dissipated mechanic, and was disposed to talk rather freely and unwarrantably. A hint, however, sufficed. He has learned his place, and seems to be in full health and vigour. When not employed in trifling repairs in his own trade, he works in the tailor's shop. Williams is likewise at Port Arthur. In the first instance, having assumed a specious character, and being in some degree conversant with mining, he was sent to the coal mines. There he inveigled some of his companions, built a boat, and effected a temporary escape; being recaptured, he was sent to Port Arthur, where he at present works in one of the chain-gangs. I did not see Williams, who is represented as a bad, designing man. Some of his associates in flight were a short while at large. During that period they committed a murder, for which they were executed, a penalty they ought never, perhaps, have

incurred but for the temptation of Williams. From the penitentiary barracks we proceeded to the silent cells, the rations of whose inmates are only bread and water. In one we found a juvenile murderer, of whom more anon. In another was a man confined for habitual absconding. A short period only had elapsed since he had been rescued from death by exhaustion. He was discovered at the last extremity, conveyed to the hospital, recovered with difficulty, and no sooner recovered than he again attempted a similar rash and fruitless hazard.

THE HOSPITAL.

From the cells we went to the hospital, where we had a signal opportunity of drawing a wholesome moral from the sad—the miserable consequences of crime. There, upon a stretcher, lay Henry Savary, the once celebrated Bristol sugar baker, a man upon whose birth fortune smiled propitiously, whose family and kindred moved in the very first circles, and who himself occupied no inconsiderable place in his fellow citizens' esteem. The forgery (in 1825) and the miraculous escape from execution of this unhappy man cannot have escaped the public mind. Acting under the advice of several magistrates at Bristol, Savary pleaded guilty to the offence, refusing, although earnestly counselled by the Judge (Gifford) to amend his plea. He was in consequence sentenced to death, and his crime occurring so recently after Fauntleroy's, his execution was deemed equally certain. The punishment, however, was commuted to transportation for life, and Savary shortly afterwards arrived in this colony, where he was employed as a writer in one of the public departments. Having left a wife in England who was tenderly attached to him, she speedily followed her husband, but the ship (Jessie Lawson) in which she had taken her passage was wrecked on the Hoe at Plymouth. The passengers, nevertheless, escaped, and Mrs. Savary, nothing daunted, embarked in another vessel. She escaped shipwreck in her second conveyance; but, unless report be false, made a shipwreck of her husband's peace of mind. The domestic affliction here alluded to is painfully narrated in a tale called "Quintus Servington," a work published by Savary in Hobart Town in 1830, and which appears to be an authentic memoir so far of his ill-starred career. Goaded to frenzy, the miserable Savary attempted his life by drawing a razor across his throat.



MODEL PRISON.

J. W. Beattie, Hobart.



The wound, however, was not mortal, and he was discovered in time to save his life. Shortly after his wife and child returned to England; and Savary, subsequently obtaining a ticket-of-leave, engaged in farming—became bankrupt—again had recourse to forgery, was again convicted, and subjected to the ordeal of Port Arthur. There he experienced a shock of paralysis, and there, ere long, in all human probability, the misguided man will terminate his wretched career. (Savary died shortly after, on February 5, 1842.)

It has been said by the slanderers of the colony that vice makes converts. I would that His Grace of Dublin, or even his ally of the "Colonial Gazette," could have stood, as I did, by Savary's pallet—could have witnessed the scarce-healed wound of his attenuated throat—the lack-lustre glare of his hollow eye. I think even they would have felt inclined to doubt the siren's blandishments. Knowing, as I did at Bristol, some of Savary's wealthy, dashing gay associates, I could not contemplate the miserable felon before me without sentiments of the deepest compassion, mingled with horror and awe. There be I y—a sad, a solemn warning.

POINT PUER.

Embarking in a splendid six-oared whaleboat, we crossed the bay to Point Puer, the boy thieves' establishment. They were busily employed in learning and repeating the catechism. At the penitentiary of Point Puer we encountered Queen Caroline's celebrated witness, Lieutenant Flynn, of the Navy, a miscreant who was convicted in 1839, at the Old Bailey, of forging poor willows' pension tickets. For this fellow Queen Caroline obtained the third-class order of St. Ferdinand, and since his arrival here letters have been actually addressed to Sir John Flynn. Lights are kept burning throughout the night in the penitentiary barracks, the inmates of which are never for a moment sure when or by whom they may be visited. We accompanied the Commandant in one of his tours of inspection, visiting several of the wards at 10 p.m. In one the o'our of tobacco smoke was discerned, and as the posession of tobacco is an offence against the regulations, notice was given that the entire ward would be placed in charge until the smoker was known. When we came away they had not discovered the offender, and in consequence every man

was made to sleep in a silent apartment. In passing along the road on the settlement after dark, every sentry challenges, and without the countersign even the Commandant would be peremptorily detained. Every soldier invariably bears loaded arms; the penitentiary yards are commanded in various places. They are repeatedly visited, and such is the severity of discipline, such the rigidity of scrutiny, aye, and such the felons' mutual distrust, that anything like concerted revolt is as hopeless as impracticable. We slept in perfect tranquility in a house unconscious of window shutters—guiltless of window fastenings.

THE POINT PUER WORKSHOPS.

Having witnessed the devotional exercises of Point Puer, we next morning paid a visit to the various workshops. In this admirable establishment between 600 and 700 boys are taught the means of obtaining an honest livelihood. When first received they are instructed in the use of the spade, the hoe, and the grubbing axe. They clear, break up, fence, and cultivate their own land, the product being principally confined to potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and other vegetables. After a term of good conduct the option of trade is conceded as a boon, five or six kinds of handicraft being submitted for election. At the head of each department the necessary instructions are to be found, and as means and opportunity admit these are chosen from among persons arriving free in the colony. The juvenile sawyers first attracted our notice; of these there are from 15 to 20 pairs. At present they work in open pits, but sheds are in progress to shelter them from the weather. These lads not only cut sufficient timber for their own buildings, but furnish considerable supplies to the other work. The boatbuilders' department, in which is Kirby, the poisoner of his master at Lincoln, now a young man of exemplary conduct, comes next under review. There a beautiful whaleboat of Huon pine, the timbers of light (a resemblance of rose) wood, was rapidly attaining completion. At the cooperage tubs, buckets, mess kids, and ship buoys were in progress of manufacture. About 50 tailors actively cut out and make up clothing, while there are 75 shoemakers equally assiduous in their vocation. Every scrap of old iron is turned to account in the blacksmith's shop, where the boys were converting fragments of hoops into nails, rivets, and the like. At the carpenter's shop

they were framing doors and window sashes, and preparing boards. The bookbinders were in full employ, having several of Mr. Manton's volumes in hand. The turners alone were inactive. I must here remark that any of the boy or adult mechanics or labourers performing work for any of the Civil or military officers a record of the amount of such service is kept and charged against the employer. Some £500 a year thereby finds its way into the military chest. The stonemasons were next visited. They have a great variety of material prepared and preparing for the purpose of erecting a large and substantial barrack, together with an extensive range of improved workshops. At the bakery a large supply of goodly provender, the production of sundry juveniles, met our eyes, whilst the savoury steams of the cook-house induced us to take a peep at the excellent fare, the boys being allowed an equal ration with the adult. Before dinner the boys are taught a habit of cleanliness by being obliged to wash. A short space is also allotted to play, and every afternoon half of the youngsters attend school. Although the origin of this establishment be founded in guilt, it is one of deep interest, for from the very core of crime there springs the cherished hope of fairer, happier days. Infamy may be lost in industry, sin give place to grace, and transportation itself may, through the blessing of God, be the balsam of the reckless. Such consummation is within the power of all. Many, no doubt, have, and will again clutch the offered gift, and I earnestly hope, as I sincerely believe, that many will bless the hour they saw Point Puer, which, under Providence, may prove the salvation (body and soul) of hundreds. Several instructed there are already earning comfortable livelihoods in various parts of the colony, and numbers have feelingly acknowledged to Captain Booth the blessings they thence derived. How many of England's poor but virtuous children would be overjoyed with the full provisions, excellent lodging, and comfortable clothing—not to say a word of the beneficial instruction—of Point Puer!

THE ISLE OF THE DEAD.

On our return to the settlement we landed at a small island named, from its funeral purposes, "Isle des Morts," or Dead Men's Isle. Within its sea-girt shores, almost its first occupant, lies Dennis Collins, the sailor who threw a

stone at King William the Fourth on one of the English racecourses. Here likewise repose the ashes of May, the burker of the Italian boy. Here, moreover, are monuments to several free persons who have died during service at Port Arthur, or perished in its vicinity; of the latter are three seamen wrecked in the schooner Echo, two seamen of Government vessels, and several soldiers of the 21st, 51st, and 63rd Regiments. Over the remains of Robert Young, a soldier of the 51st, accidentally drowned, his sorrowing comrades have reared the recording stone, on which a poetic private has written the following:—

His melancholy fate doth plainly prove
The frail uncertainty of human life:
Oh, may his soul attain that blest abode
Which knows no human misery or strife.

Michael Gibbons, a private of the 21st, who lost his wife shortly after child-birth, and who was left with two infant children, in his own verse, thus weeps his sad bereavement:—

When worth and truth like her descend to dust
Grief is adept, and sorrow is more just;
Such cause has he to weep who pious pays
The last sad tribute of his love and praise.
Trust he shall meet her on that happy shore,
Where pain and sickness there shall be no more.

Dead Men's Isle is a picturesquely sorrowful spot—so soothing in its melancholy, so placid in its solitude that a friend of mine, the late Dr. Macbraire, when medical officer at the settlement, under the impression of approaching doom, requested that he might be laid within its leafy shores. Macbraire, however, was destined to mingle his dust with that of Albion, where, my wanlerings o'er, I yet look forward to deposit my own.

It is not alone in funeral verse that Port Arthur has been sung, Mr. Ellerman, first lieutenant of H.M.S. Favourite, having struck the chord in glowing measure.

PORT ARTHUR SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

Port Arthur is a place of wonders. Where naught but sin and crime are assumed to exist the seeds of religion and virtue have been carefully planted, and the blossoms of

goodliness are seen to germinate. Even the yellow jacket may cover many a repentant and returning heart. As a kind of guiding star, a spiritual oasis in this moral desert, a Sabbath school has been instituted for the children of the officers, soldiers, overseers, and others. This day, the 10th of January, the anniversary meeting and examination were held. The muster was a goodly one, comprising 34 boys and girls of various ages. A number of excellent instructive books were provided as prizes for the most exemplary attendants, the most diligent and proficient scholars. In each branch a hot competition ensued, and in many instances so earnest was the struggle that Captain Booth, the patron of the institution, felt some difficulty in awarding the palm. The examination over, the children proceeded to a marquee formed by the Favourite's sails and flags, and tastefully adorned with a profusion of native wreaths and garlands. In this marquee they enjoyed a fete al fresco, tea, coffee, cake, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, and other fruits being abundantly supplied. It was an era in their lives, an event of pleasing contemplation to the spectators. The children satisfied, a like refreshment was next provided for their delighted parents, and after some very apposite observations from the patron, the Revs. Messrs. Manton and Simpson, as also Major Robertson (elected a member of the committee), the state of the funds were declared. From this it appeared that a balance of £1 10s remained in hand from last year's account; that £8 10s had been collected the preceding day; that the tea tickets (1s each) and one or two contributions amounted to £3 or £3 10s; and that, therefore, there were between £13 and £14 available for the purchase of next year's prizes. To the honour of Port Arthur's contributions it should be mentioned that only a few weeks had elapsed since they had subscribed above £16 in aid of the Wesleyan Missionary Fund.

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.

On Tuesday we visited the several artificers' shops, which are a mere adult duplicate of Point Puer. At the ironsmith's we witnessed the operation of file-cutting. From the factories we walked to the scene of a recent atrocious, motiveless murder. It is about three-quarters of a mile from the settlement, in a lonely, gloomy dell—some of the neighbouring trees are still splashed with

the victim's blood. From the depositions, it appears that the murderer, Belfield, a lad of 18, and Broadman, a lad of 17, were at work in the vicinity. Belfield complained of thirst, and Broadman went some short distance to show the other a creek where he might slake it. Both were seen to leave the gang, but Belfield alone returned, and, when questioned by the overseer of his comrade, he declared he had "bolted," pointing in the opposite direction of the path they had pursued. Boardman was accordingly reported as an absconder. A couple of days elapsed, when a man cutting brooms thought he heard groans, which as he approached grew more distinct, until, at the foot of a gigantic gum tree, clotted with gore and fly-blown, he beheld the hapless sufferer. Shouting for aid, and hastening to the creek, he washed the vermin from the mouth of the mangled creature, who was so disfigured as to be unknown by his comrade—the person who sought to relieve him. "Don't you know me, Tom? I am Sydney." Assistance having arrived, he was forthwith conveyed to the hospital. He sufficiently recovered to identify his assassin. It appears that they had no sooner reached the creek than Boardman was assaulted by Belfield, who dealt him some severe blows on the head; the stick breaking, Belfield seized a heavier one, and belaboured the poor fellow until he became insensible. Not satisfied, the young monster "jobbed" a haftless knife between the spinal process of the neck, and then fled to concoct the story of absconding. Boardman lingered until January 2, and Belfield is now in Hobart Town Gaol. When we saw him in the cell at Port Arthur he looked a poor, simple, well-featured boy, with a countenance anything but ferocious. He did not attempt to deny his guilt to Mr. Manton, but wept bitterly. He assigned no reason for the bloody deed, and as no probable cause can be traced it is one of utter mystery.

DOCKYARD AND GOVERNMENT GARDENS.

At the dockyard we found most of the people busily prepared to heave down H.M.S. Favourite in order to thoroughly refit her—another launch for the Lady Franklin, a lighter, and an exquisitely proportioned 18-ton gunboat, calculated to carry a long 32-pounder, were in a very forward state, and the timber of a 100-ton cutter in process of conversion. We visited the Favourite, a cruiser of 430 tons and 18 guns, with a crew of jolly lads that my quondam

acquaintances, Monarch and Vernon, would have leapt sky-high at. From the Favourite we made a trip to the Government grounds, in local parlance styled the garden. Several men were employed building a rick of well-made hay. This domain is an enchanting spot, of which the pencil, not the pen, can convey adequate conception; wood, water, earth, sky, all contrive to gladden the eye and charm the sense. Here at some future (perchance not very distant) day, when penitentiary and penal settlements have ceased to exist, here in one of the most beautiful bays, with a shore of the purest sand, and waters of pellucid hue, here the Tasmanian steamers will flock with their joyous freightage of watering-place visitors, whilst the present settlement, an easy distance off, will eventually resolve itself into one of the finest and most important naval arsenals—a Plymouth of the South. The security and amplitude of the haven, the facility of equipment, and the superabundance of choice building materials, all conducing to the certainty of such result. On our return we boarded the Lady Franklin, fitting with the utmost despatch as a troop and store ship. The brig Tamar shortly afterwards came to anchor, and in the course of the evening the beautiful Eliza, so that Port Arthur boasted a larger fleet than I have sometimes, not many years back, seen in Hobart Town.

FLINDERS BAY PROBATION STATION.

The following morning (Wednesday, the 12th) we accompanied the Commandant on a visit to the Probation Station at Flinders Bay, one of the numerous indentations of Norfolk Bay. Our course was by the tramway, and a part of the route by which we first reached Port Arthur. Flinders Bay is a new and very primitive station, under the superintendence of Mr. Smith. There are 200 convicts under his charge, and a sergeant and 12 privates of the 99th Regiment. They are as yet domiciled in bark huts; but slab ones are preparing, as also cottages for the superintendent: Mr. Kilgour, the surgeon; Mr. Dove, the catechist, and several assistants. It may save repetition if I here remark that a "complete" probation station is governed by a superintendent, three assistant superintendents, a competent number of overseers (all free men), a surgeon, a catechist, and a military detachment; in addition, a visiting magistrate is placed in such a part of the country that two or more stations may come within his inspection.

The men are employed in the erection of all the requisite buildings, forming roads and bridges, grubbing, fencing, and cultivating land, which in an improved condition will, it is presumed, at some future day, be sold for the public behoof. As their probationary terms expire, the convicts are removed to Slopem Island, a station whence they are subsequently otherwise disposed of. Flinders Bay party is yet in the earliest of these stages, being employed in felling, burning off, and clearing land, and providing themselves with the necessary quarters. It is a magnificent-looking location, with an ample supply (even at this dry season) of water.

The land seems poor and exceedingly stony, but after the soil I have seen reclaimed and made productive it would be extremely rash to pronounce Flinders impracticable. Its position is one of very great advantage.

EAGLEHAWK NECK.

Having made the tour of inspection, we set sail for Eaglehawk Neck—a hummocky, sandy isthmus, situated at the extreme of a deep bight. This isthmus is about a quarter of a mile in length, and 300 yards in breadth. Sentries are posted night and day, and a yet more infallible security, a chain of 13 ferocious dogs is placed at intervals across its breadth, these dogs receiving a regular ration from the commissariat. At night a row of lamps in the same direction as the dogs is lit up, a measure which precludes the possibility of escape. This singular formation is thus the secure key of Tasman Peninsula, and what is very remarkable, there is a like key (East Bay Neck) to Forestier Peninsula. The first is a subaltern's guard: the latter is only now being made a post. These singular formations lead one to the almost natural conclusion that Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas were designed for the purpose to which they have been applied.

The convicts know the hopelessness of escape; that the least appearance of smoke would betray their whereabouts, because its existence would be communicated from every signal-hill; that they could not possibly ford the cordon on either isthmus; and, therefore, that being without food, fire, or water, they had but one of two alternatives—a lingering death or inevitable surrender. Under such considerations it must be self-evident that no place could be



CHAPEL MODEL PRISON.

J. W. Beattie, Hobart.

better chosen than Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas. The former comprises an area of 45,000 acres, the latter of 15,000, nearly one-half whereof is available, and much of it very excellent land—land that the probation parties must ere long turn to good account—land which, whenever the peninsulas become free settlements, will be the object of earnest competition, intersected, as it will be, by capital roads, and accessible on so many points to water carriage.

THE COMMANDANT NEARLY LOSES HIS LIFE.

It was on Forestier Peninsula that Captain Booth, some three years ago, had nearly perished. In the anxious desire to make himself personally conversant with certain localities, he became entangled in an almost impervious scrub, until at length extrication was beyond his power. The hammer of one pistol broke in the attempt to strike a light; the other was so saturated that it refused to give fire. Quite overpowered, he laid himself down and slept. He awoke chilly and torpid, again to sink in a state of exhaustion. In this horrifying state did this excellent officer witness the fall of four successive nights—the dawn of five succeeding days—without drink, without food, without hope. His toes had begun to mortify (the flesh sloughed away), and a lingering and agonising death seemed at hand. Suddenly the woods echoed to the bugles of his anxious comrades, but their commander was too far gone to utter a response. It seemed a mockery—an offer of life, but beyond his power to reach. His two faithful kangaroo dogs clung to their master's side. He saw them lick the hoar frost from the frozen leaves, a hint whereby he profited, and felt in some degree revived. God at length was gracious: the numerous parties in quest of the missing commandant drew near. The dogs sprang to greet them, and after a hundred hours of famine and horror, Captain Booth was snatched from death, but with an enfeebled frame and impaired constitution.

NATURAL WONDERS OF EAGLEHAWK NECK.

Ensign Wilson, of the 96th Regiment, the officer in command at Eaglehawk Neck—a merry, good-natured, generous young man—was on the lookout, and entertained us most hospitably at his quarters. The further shore of the Isthmus is washed by the mighty Pacific, which throws

its billows into the beautiful sandy cove called Pirate's Bay. In this bay portions of the cliff's base assume the complexion of natural works, as remarkable as Staffa or the Giant's Causeway. This consists in layers of rock in square, long, oblong, lozenge, triangular, and other shapes, all jointed with the most beautiful and perfect regularity—some bound, as it were, with an iron band, some perfectly smooth on the surface, some ridged and fluted, some rounded in the centre, with a fine cut-down border. Altogether it is a formation as beautiful as it is singular, and although dissimilar, yet, in default of a more appropriate definition, has been styled the Tesselated Pavement. Some of the officers of the *Erebus* and *Terror* removed a portion, which may probably find its way to the United Service Institution. In future times this pavement will become as much the object of Tasmanian as Staffa and the Causeway are of Scotch and Irish pride; and it is paying Pirate's Bay no small compliment when I pronounce its cliffs and promontories to be fully equal to the bold and varied scenery of the Antrim coast.

THE FRENCHMEN AND THE RAILWAY.

On our return to the settlement, we had no idea of the speed of the tramway. There is a shoot of a mile and a half near the head of Long Bay, which is traversed at the rate of 40 miles an hour. It requires some little nerve at first to keep one's composure; because, once in motion, there are no stoppages, and the least obstruction would, as Jonathan says, "Send carriages and their contents to immortal smash." The officers of the French frigate *Artemise* were in ecstacies with this descent, which, on a larger scale, reminded them of the *Montagues Russes* of Paris: down they went, hallooing, shouting, screaming, like madmen.

SOME DETAILS OF THE SYSTEM AT PORT ARTHUR.

The night of Wednesday was a turbulent one, blowing half a gale; but the morning sun that was to light us on our homeward path broke bright and genial. However, disagreeable to its constrained visitors, we found Port Arthur a place of beauty, kindness, courtesy, and goodwill; a place where we enjoyed all the comforts and many of the

luxuries of life, and these imparted with cordial welcome devoid of affectation.

To take a summary of our five days' residence—a space sufficiently long to see and form a correct opinion of everything—we arrived at the conclusion that the main purposes of its creation were wrought out with consummate skill and great humanity. The discipline is, of necessity, rigidly severe; not a fault—no, not the most trivial is overlooked; the most anxious, the most searching enquiry ever precedes punishment, and the offender is made to feel that its infliction proceeds from no arbitrary capricious tyranny, but is the inevitable and well-known reward of his own mal-practices. The convicts are distributed as much as possible in various classified gangs. Upon their arrival they are closely searched, being prohibited from having money, tobacco, or any document. The standing regulations of the settlement are then read, and an earnest caution to act in conformity given. They are next taken to the hospital, where each undergoes an individual examination by the medical officer. Labour proportionate to their strength is then assigned, the physically incapacitated being employed in stone-breaking. Men are removed from the more laborious gangs according as their behaviour is good, or their sentences expire. All newcomers sleep in silent apartments (a sore punishment) for periods commensurate with the nature of their offence, such periods increasing in a twofold degree to those who have previously been at the settlement. The carrying gang is deemed the most severe. This gang, sometimes 60 or 70 in number, transport on their shoulders immense spars (the masts and yards of a 300-ton ship, for example) from the forest to the dockyards. The inequality of pressure will at once be obvious; some men during the different stages of transit sometimes sustaining a couple of hundredweight, sometimes less than 40lb. The dockyard gang is scarcely less laborious than the carrying, the men being frequently immersed in water to the neck while securing naval timber to the launches for the purpose of transport to the arsenal. It must be borne in mind that no beasts of burden are permitted either at Port Arthur or the probation stations, and that, consequently, all the drudgery of labour is borne by the convicts. The chain-gangs are employed in carting stone, firewood, or drawing water for general use. The most habitual absconders, like the French felons of the Bague, are not

only put in irons, but fastened to a chain, where they are made to break stones under the eye of every passer-by—a punishment the most intolerably galling. Every week there is a muster for medical inspection. They strip to the waist, because a man's face may greatly belie his bodily energies. If an individual by flaccidity of muscle or other unequivocal token gives evidence of being overtired he is either removed to lighter labour or received into the hospital, as the urgency of the case may demand.

Exclusive of the gangs already enumerated, there are sawyers, splitters, quarrymen, masons, grubbers, gardeners, watermen, tramwaymen, and all the different artisans. Half an hour before evening muster a ball is suspended at one of the yard-arms of the semaphore as a signal to those that work in the bush to make their way to headquarters, any absentee being returned as absconded.

THE PORT ARTHUR TELEGRAPH.

A telescope and a semaphore are excellent tell-tales, and the telegraphic code of Captain Booth has been brought to a very high pitch of perfection. By it very long messages are conveyed to and from Hobart Town and Port Arthur in an incredibly short space. An answer to one sent by ourselves, and responded to in a short space, may suffice, the distance being 50 miles either way. It was this:—"The Commandant is informed there have been no arrivals from England;" also, "That Mr. Waterhouse is much the same as he was." These semaphores are all worked by convicts, constantly liable to removal. Were they, as they should be, given as a reward with a small salary to discharged soldiers, they might be made more efficient, and, if extended throughout the colony, should give the death-blow to every species of absconding.

THE POTTERY.

There is a factory, hitherto overlooked, where bricks, tiles, gutter tiles, flower pots, and other similar articles are manufactured. From the excellence of the clay, the commodities are of the most superior quality, so much so that the use of a pug-mill and a careful selection of material might prove the means of creating a pottery of infinite value, whence a ware little inferior to Wedgwood might be pro-

duced. As it is, Port Arthur brick kilns not only supply all the wants of the settlement and Point Puer, but export largely to Hobart Town, both for Government appropriation as well as for general sale; in fact, the excess of production (in numerous articles) available for exportation leaves a large balance to the credit of the penal settlement.

SOME HISTORICAL NOTES.

Port Arthur was at one time the receptacle of educated convicts, who upon their arrival in the colony were wont to be ordered thither. The protection system has now put an end to that, and it is only used as a place of secondary punishment for re-convicted offenders and boys direct from England, who, as far as practicable, are taught reformation through the iron hand of coercion. Port Arthur was founded by Colonel Arthur as an experimental station in 1830. Dr. Russell, assistant surgeon of the 63rd Regiment, was sent down in the double capacity of medical officer and Commandant, with 16 or 17 convicts at his disposal. The present site was at once fixed upon, and the infant scion increased under the several rules of Captain Mahon, Major Briggs, and Captain Gibbons, of the 63rd Regiment. It was on St. Patrick's Day, 1833, that the present active, intelligent, and enterprising Commandant assumed the reins of office, which, during his nine years' career he has wielded with skill and integrity of purpose that cannot sufficiently be commended. Much as the colony itself is the wonder of strangers, as much is Port Arthur the source of wonder to the comparatively few colonists who have visited its shores.

THE MILITARY BARRACKS.

I have already spoken of its elegant church, but I have made no mention of its strikingly picturesque military barracks, which are constructed of the finest hewn stone, and are capable of containing 100 men. The front entrance is through a handsome castellated, or, rather, battlemented, round tower, which commands the settlement. From this we pass through a tolerably spacious parade ground, leading to an elevated esplanade, conducting in turn to a verandah opening to the different barrack-rooms. There is a large yard in the rear with a like round tower nearly finished, the bottom of which is to constitute a magazine,

the roof serving the purpose of a watch-post. In a line with the barracks, and upon a precisely similar plan, a new hospital is about to be erected.

THE COMMANDANT'S ENERGY AND FORETHOUGHT.

The bay at the head of which the church stands is, like Sullivan Cove, very shallow. This Captain Booth is filling in, and upon the recovered territory a new and extensive penitentiary will forthwith be constructed. All the streets and buildings are laid out with the strictest care. The future is not overlooked in the present—every edifice is convertible, and whenever Port Arthur becomes, which it one day must, a flourishing, free arsenal, the zeal and judgment of Captain Booth will be fully apparent and duly appreciated. Port Arthur has never failed to strike every stranger; even I, somewhat familiar with the railway pace of penal colonies, felt impressed with unmingle surprise. Substantial stone buildings, tasteful cottages, extensive factories, luxuriant gardens—all the means and appliances of civilised and social life. And yet this enchanting spot, this beautiful creation, like a “goodly apple rotten at the core,” is but the guarded receptacle of Britain’s refuse, and of the civil and military establishments requisite for the working of their purgation.

CASCADE PROBATION STATION.

Bidding adieu to Port Arthur we again crossed the tramway, again embarked at the head of Norfolk Bay, arriving after a short and pleasant sail at Cascade. This is an incipient probation station, commenced about six or seven weeks since under the auspices of a couple of constables and 25 (who have recently been augmented to 50) men. The same system is applicable to every station, with the exception that some are begun with only a few hands; but whenever they attain their full complement they are to be worked in the manner already shown. Cascade is a charming locality, embraces a very considerable area of the richest soil, abounds with the finest timber, and is admirably watered. The gang is at present occupied clearing roads, preparing for the erection of a pier, and in the construction of the necessary buildings for reception of a large accession of strength.

IMPRESSION BAY STATION.

From Cascade we coasted to Impression Bay, some five miles distant. This is a beautiful, more advanced, and fuller manned (100 in the gang) station. Three months have sufficed to clear and cultivate a large space of ground, to erect a variety of buildings, to establish a road of some extent, and nearly to complete a jetty. Mr. Armstrong, the superintendent, seemed to be an active officer. His men work well, and in another 12 months Impression Bay will have become a place of some importance. At this place Frost, the Chartist, is at work, and having promised an acquaintance of mine and his, a man of fortune in England, who at one time had unhappily imbibed Chartist ideas, that I would, if possible, see Frost, I availed myself of the present opportunity to have an interview. The only indulgence he at present enjoys is that of being permitted to sleep alone; he labours in common with the gang. He has been six or seven weeks at Impression Bay, having been removed from Brown's River for insolence to the superintendent, the only instance of his having demeaned himself with impropriety. There have been many falsehoods in the English papers with respect to Frost. For example, when first landed, he was sent to Port Arthur, and there employed without pay as a writer, a mere copier in the Commandant's office. This simple fact was tortured into an alleged Government appointment of profit and consideration, upon which fruitful theme various newspapers of the day took care to ring the changes. Knowing from long colonial experience that such a thing could not be, I published the matter as it actually stood. As a further instance of the "undoubted authority" of the Press, three days have barely elapsed since I read a paragraph in a London weekly, copied from a Glasgow paper, in which the journalist declares, upon the authority of a nameless person who "reports" having seen the man in Van Diemen's Land, that Frost was engaged with Williams in the latter's attempt to escape. Pure fiction, every line, Frost being then at Port Arthur, and Williams at the coal mines, more than 20 well-guarded miles apart.

ESCAPES.

The attempts to escape by boats, canoes, and catamarans are frequent; indeed, Captain Booth showed us a

variety of such contrivances. Upon one occasion his own crew made off with his boat. "Who'll volunteer in chase?" was the word in the penitentiary at Port Arthur. In an instant an able crew was at the captain's command, and a second boat in earnest pursuit. The men made their oars spring again, and if the first boat had not had too great a start she could not have failed to capture. She was re-taken shortly after and the fugitives transferred to their abandoned quarters. Upon another occasion a singular device was had recourse to. This was a sort of packing-case, about 8ft. or 9ft. in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. broad, and 9in. deep. It was closed and caulked both above and below, consequently rendered air-tight. A couple of light spars were lashed across either end, and at their extremities pieces of wood like enlarged bricks were secured. Every precaution had been taken to guard the two fugitives against the possibility of upsetting. Unhappily, however, there was no like longitudinal preventive, and the washing ashore of two corpses, together with the crazy fabric, gave too clear an indication of the manner in which way they had met their doom. We also saw several coracles, the framework of wattle boughs, the covering (to serve for planking) of cotton shirts. To what desperate expedients will not men resort for liberty!

SALTWATER CREEK AGRICULTURAL STATION.

From Impression Bay we proceeded to Saltwater Creek, about five miles off. This is a remarkably fine locality, with extensive penitentiaries accommodating about 400 convicts, with barracks for a sergeant and 13 soldiers of the 96th Regiment. It is a perfect station, comprising all the requisite officers, and has been established upwards of ten months. Roads have been formed, piers constructed, land broken up and cleared, upwards of 50 acres being luxuriantly cropped with cabbages, potatoes, turnips, etc. The soil is extremely fertile, and of considerable extent, and as spade is the only husbandry employed, the land is certain to be well worked and pulverised. Many who are friendly to the introduction of convicts inveigh loudly against the probation system. It requires a fair trial.

The probation gangs are opening up many invaluable locations, and creating settlements of infinite importance. Until they were placed upon it, Tasman Peninsula was either



EAGLEHAWK NECK.

J. W. Beattie, Hobart.

unknown, despised, or deemed too densely wooded for any individual to venture upon. There are now four flourishing stations thereon; roads are forming to connect them with each other; piers are constructing for the shipment of produce; and large openings are making in the forests; so that, discontinue the system a couple of years hence, and even then Tasmania will have gained a vast accession of richly productive agricultural territory. Frost's son-in-law, Geach, is at Saltwater Creek. He was ill in the hospital in the hands of my clever friend, Dr. Agnew, but, entertaining no desire, I did not visit him.

THE COAL MINES STATION.

Our Thursday's tour ended at the coal mines—a station semi-probationary, semi-penal. It contains an extensive stone penitentiary, to which large additions are about to be made; a military barracks for 30 men, officers' quarters, commissariat store, and sundry other stone edifices. The scenery around is superb. We landed at seven o'clock in the evening, dined, and took up our quarters with Lieutenant Barclay, of the 96th. Next morning I descended the main shaft along with Captain Booth. It is 52 yards deep. The winch was manned by convicts under punishment. One stroke of the knife might sunder the rope, and then—however, it has never been tried, deeds of ferocity being very infrequent. A gang on the surface worked the main pump, and another below plied a horizontal or slightly-inclined draw-pump, which threw the water into the chief well. The seam has been excavated 110 yards from the shaft, having also several chambers diverging right and left; the height of the bore is 4ft. The quality of the coal partakes much more of anthracite than of bitumen; it flies a good deal, but produces intense heat. The mines are esteemed the most irksome punishment the convict encounters, because he is not a practised miner, and because he labours night and day, eight hours on a spell. Continued stooping and close atmosphere caused our party to be bedewed with perspiration. I cannot, therefore, wonder at the abhorrence of the compulsory miner in loathing what I conceive to be a dreadful vocation, a vocation, I should think, that those who had once been forced to would in future, when relieved, most earnestly avoid. After breakfast we walked across the tongue of Slope Main, and shaking my kind host, Captain Booth, cordially by the hand, embarked

for Ralph Bay Neck in his boat After four hours' dead pull to windward against a strong breeze and heavy sea, we landed on the further shore of Frederick Henry Bay. From this a walk of seven miles through Rokeby and Clarence Plains conducted us to Kangaroo Point. Here we again took boat, and in another half-hour trod the shores of Sullivan Cove, where I shall for the present call halt, hoping that the reader may have derived pleasure, if not profit, from my excursion to Port Arthur.

Extracts from the Notes of an Officer of the Convict Department, Point Puer.

I commenced service under the Imperial Government as one of the assistant schoolmasters at the Boys' Reformatory at Point Puer, situated one mile eastward from the Penal Station of Port Arthur. Boys from England were received there to undergo sentences of from seven to 14 years, their ages ranging from 10 to 18 years.

At this establishment, in 1841, there was one superintendent, one assistant-superintendent, two schoolmasters, one catechist, and three free overseers, competent to give the boys instruction in tailoring, shoemaking, and boatbuilding. Each boy attended school half the day each day, except Sunday which day was devoted to divine service, morning and evening. Every Saturday afternoon was allowed as a general holiday for the boys, except for those undergoing solitary confinement or other minor imprisonment. Such boys as were not learning the before-mentioned trades were employed at gardening and breaking up new land, others as "wards," cooks, and various duties.

At this establishment, in 1841, there were about 800 boys under sentence of transportation from England. I remember several that were sentenced to seven and 10 years for the most trifling thefts, such as the stealing of goods of the value of 1s. or 2s 6d., but, of course, they had been previously convicted in England of petty larceny prior to transportation.

The station consisted of a gaol, a brick building, where boys were sentenced to three, six, and nine months for repeated offences against the regulations. Inside the walls

of the gaol yards they were employed at stone-breaking, but were not allowed to work at other trades whilst undergoing gaol sentence.

There was another brick building, called the "New Building," where boys were sent from seven to 14 days for minor offences against the regulations. The gaol and New Building were under the management of the assistant superintendent, assisted by four well-conducted adult prisoners, overseers from Port Arthur.

There were also six other adult prisoners, overseers, superintending gardening and clearing land. These overseers had in turn six hours' night duty as watchmen inside of the dormitory, gaol, and new building.

The schoolroom (a weatherboard building) was large enough to seat 850 prisoners, free officers, and their families, and here divine service was performed every Sunday.

Six boys performed the baking and cooking for the establishment. Twelve boys also undertook the washing for all the prisoner boys. One half-day per month was allowed for sea bathing. A general inspection regarding each boy's cleanliness took place every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, Captain O'Hara Booth, as commandant, residing at Port Arthur, being invariably present, in company with the superintendent and all other officers of the establishment. The free officers had comfortable quarters, a garden, a personal ration, and one or two boys as servants, according to rank.

The prisoner boys' daily rations were as follows:—Flour, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb. for bread and gruel; meat, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; vegetables, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; soap, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. This ration was for boys not under solitary confinement. Certain well-conducted boys and school monitors, cooks, and bakers were each allowed additional daily ration of—tea, 4oz.; sugar, 4oz.

Boys performing solitary confinement in cells were only allowed daily 1lb. bread and as much water as they required. Prisoner adult overseers and watchmen were allowed the same daily ration as the boys not under confinement.

Point Puer as a reformatory for boys was broken up about the year 1857. Its reformatory results were not considered satisfactory, and it was considered also to be too closely situated to the Port Arthur Penal Settlement.

Boys frequently absconded, principally with a view to trafficking with the other prisoners on the peninsula, but I do not remember a single instance of any prisoner boy having escaped from the peninsula to the mainland.

If any boy told tales, or gave any information against his fellow prisoners, such informant was sure to be mobbed by a number of other boys and brutally ill-treated, therefore it was a rare occurrence to hear of any informant among the boys.

I recollect, about the year 1842, a very wild happening among the boys in the dormitory. The principal figure was an adult prisoner overseer named Bundock, who was very much disliked. One night when on watch inside the dormitory, at a given signal by the boys, all the oil lamps were extinguished, and a furious attack was commenced on Bundock. Bricks were pulled from the fireplaces and hurled at the watchman, whose screams of "murder" soon brought the superintendent and other officers to his rescue, not, however, until Bundock was severely wounded, and was afterwards in hospital for three months.

As may be expected, when bricks are thrown in the dark they do not always find the intended mark, so that several boys were also severely wounded in the affray. About 30 whale oil lamps were spilt on the bedding.

As no evidence could be adduced against the guilty parties, the commandant sentenced the whole of the boys—about 400—to three months on the muster ground. As soon as these boys came from labour—morning, noon, and evening (Sundays excepted)—they were ranked up, two and three deep, and were made to stand erect until their meals were ready. After breakfast, dinner, and supper, a few minutes before the bell rang for labour or evening muster, they were supposed to obey their muster ground sentence; any absentee would get three days' solitary. No half-day holiday was allowed to those who received a muster ground sentence.

EAGLEHAWK NECK.

The narrow neck of land which joins the peninsulas of Tasman and Forestiers (about 150 yards wide), called Eaglehawk Neck, was in charge of a military guard consisting of one lieutenant, one sergeant, two corporals, and 28 privates.

The guard room, a brick building, was situated on the centre of the "neck," where two sentinels were posted by day in a commanding position and four at night from sun-down till sunrise. Convenient to the guardroom was a line of savage dogs—bulldog and mastiff. Each dog could reach to within six inches of each other, to the right or to the left. I do not remember an instance of any absconder passing between this line of dogs.

About 200 yards from the guardroom, towards Tasman Peninsula, there was another line of small sharp watch dogs, who, on giving the alarm of the approach of any person, attracted the notice of the large dogs and sentries, and also brought out the whole of the guard under arms.

There have been instances of prisoners escaping past Eaglehawk Neck on either side in the water. Some would roll themselves up in long kelp or sea weed in shallow water, to make the sentries believe it to be a mass of floating weed; others have swam some distance from shore with a bushel basket on their heads.

Eaglehawk Bay, on the west side of the neck, varies in width from two miles to three miles. On either side were constables' stations, at an equal distance apart. The strength at each was two sworn and acting constables and one prisoner cook and wood cutter. A patrol under arms day and night was carried on at each of these stations, and, according to the number of absconders at large, so would the chief constable increase the number of his men, and would visit the whole of the stations at uncertain hours.

Strength of the Penal Establishments on Tasman Peninsula in 1844.

Total number of prisoners	7,105
Total number of free officers	835
Total number of military	317

Succession of Commandants at Port Arthur.

1. 1830.—Dr. Russell.
2. Captain Mahon.
3. Major Briggs.
4. Captain Gibbons.
5. Captain C. O'Hara Booth.
6. W. T. N. Champ, Esq.
7. Major F. L. Jones.
8. G. H. Courtney, Esq.
9. James Boyd, Esq.
10. A. H. Boyd, Esq.
11. Dr. Coverdale.

Sorrow Songs from Point Puer.

The following poetical compositions form part of a series from the accomplished pen of an unfortunate, long since passed away, who had unhappily experienced, and who could feel, the anguish he so exquisitely and so touchingly depicts. This person, previous to obtaining his freedom, occupied a position on the scholastic staff of the Point Puer establishment.

THE CAPTIVE.

In every path of life, keen woes
In dense array awaiting stand;
But who the depths of suffering knows,
Till banished from his native land.

If o'er the exile's slumbers creep
Sweet visions of the distant strand,
Yet soon he wakes, and wakes to weep,
As fades away his native land.

And when he views with hope's bright eyes
Vistas of opening bliss expand,
His chains alas! recall with sighs
The memory of his native land.

But, oh, if beaming mercy smiles
 And pity wave her angel hand—
 His heart forgets to grieve awhile,
 Forgets his lost—his native land.

—1841.

—
MY NATIVE LAND.

From the sweet islands of the South,
 That smile in sunny light
 And gem the bosom of the main,
 Like stars the brow of night;
 Across the weary length of earth
 And many a wide, wide sea
 My soul springs back at one swift bound
 My Native Land, to thee!

Though sever'd far, no stern decree
 My fixed affections move;
 No frowns of scorn, no arm of might,
 Can rend thee from my love,
 Dear as the light that rushes down
 In nature's glee—
 Dear as my own life-blood art thou
 My Native Land, to me!

Full well I know thy hills are green,
 Thy vales are passing fair;
 That hears—the beautiful and brave—
 In pride and beauty there;
 I know thy deeds in arts and arms—
 That thou art great and free;
 But are these all that bind my heart
 My Native Land, to thee?

Ah, no! my dearest friends are thine,
 And all that kindred claim;
 Yes, she for whom my bosom burns
 With unextinguished flame;
 And he—my gentle boy—is there,
 Who breathes but love for me,
 E'en midst the fate that bears me far
 My Native Land, from thee!

For these beneath the glorious blaze
 Of southern skies I sigh;
 For these amidst elysian fields
 The tear bedims mine eye;
 In vain the voice of kindred cheers,
 In vain the burst of glee;
 My bounding spirit starts away
 My Native Land, to thee.

Hope! in thy rainbow brightness rise
 O'er skies that frown the while;
 Oh! spread thine arch upon the storm
 And bless me with thy smile.
 Oh! give me in thy radiant hues,
 Through parting clouds to see,
 One dear, sweet, promise of return
 My Native Land, to thee!

Point Puer, 1/12/1841.

THE "ISLE DES MORTS," OR DEAD MAN'S ISLAND.

L'isle des Morts is a very small island in the Bay of Port Arthur, Van Diemen's Land. It forms the burial place for the penal establishment of Port Arthur and the adjacent juvenile establishment at Point Puer. A few free people are interred there, but the silent occupants of this beautiful little island are principally convicts.

Isle of the dead! well might
 Thy verdant bosom be,
 The last retreat of honour fair,
 The death-home of the free!
 But, mouldering there, the slave of crime,
 And wretch of blighted name
 Sink in the dread repose of guilt,
 To rest in graves of shame.

Isle of the exil'd dead!
 To distant regions borne,
 From one dear land their bleeding hearts
 A word of fire had torn;
 Justice looked forth, with withering frown,
 And shook the avenging brand;
 Whilst law rais'd up his arm of might,
 And spurn'd them from the strand!

Isle of the homeless dead!
 Within thy rock-bound breast,
Full many a heart that throbb'd for home,
 Now find untroubl'd rest;
For home, alas! they throbb'd in vain;
 A mother's fond caress,
A father's care, a sister's smile,
 Had ceas'd their hearts to bless.

Isle of the fetter'd dead!
 Oft pity, weeping, stood,
To hear the clash of penal chains,
 To see their tears of blood;
But now, within the silent grave,
 Their earthly bondage o'er,
The clanking chain, the writhing lash,
 Are heard and felt no more!

Isle of the unwep't dead!
 When, 'midst the perfum'd shade
Of trees that wave in beauty there,
 The last sad rites are paid;
No bursts of hallow'd grief are heard,
 No sighs of untold woe;
No eyes look dimly through their tears
 On him that sleeps below.

Isle of the unremember'd dead!
 Nought of whose names remain,
Save one dark page of guilt that tells
 They died amidst their chains;
No stone, with sculptured record, marks
 The spot where they repose;
And friendship, turned to scorn, forgets,
 Their memory in their woes.

Isle of the unonor'd dead!
 When death's dread summons calls,
No cries bespeak a nation's grief,
 No pageant decks their fall;
No echoing shouts of trumpet fame
 Rise pealing o'er their grave;
Their requiem is the breaker's dash,
 Their dirge, the sounding wave.

Isle of the unsolac'd dead!
 Oh where, when, o'er their frame,
The icy thrill of death's cold touch,
 And mortal anguish came;
Oh, where was then affection's hand
 To close the fading eye?
The soft, sweet words of love, to soothe
 That hour of agony?

Isle of the deathless dead!
 The dead in thee that rest,
Though spurn'd till life itself was death,
 May, even in death, be bless'd;
An angel's wing, a seraph's plume,
 Their new-born life may bear
To realms where woe forgets to weep,
 To chainless freedom there!

—Point Puer, 1841.

Records from the Office of the Comptroller-General of Convicts.

(This Department of the Imperial Government Service was abolished after the cessation of transportation.)



JOHN ———, No. 1,782. Arrived at Van Diemen's Land August 16, 1839, per Egyptian. Tried Central Criminal Court, August 20, 1838. Seven years.

Transported for larceny. Gaol report—House of correction twice. Hulk report—Good. Stated this offence—Stealing clothes from my brother; again for robbing my brother. Twice for same—one month each. Surgeon's report—A careless, smart boy, constantly in petty scrapes.

Trade	Labourer	Eyebrows	Brown
Height	4ft. 4in.	Eyes	Hazel
Age	12 years	Nose	Small
Complexion	Sallow	Mouth	Large
Head	Round	Chin	Medium
Hair	Brown	Native place . . .	London
Visage	Oval	Remarks.—Heart and mark	
Forehead	Low	left arm.	

October 1, 1839 (Point Puer).—Absenting himself from the establishment, and remaining so until brought back in custody. Twenty-four hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

October 23, 1839 (Point Puer).—Absenting himself from the establishment and remaining so until brought back in custody. Twelve stripes on the breech.

November 18, 1839 (Point Puer).—Being beyond the bounds without authority. Six days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

January 2, 1840 (Point Puer).—Absenting himself from the establishment without leave. Eighteen stripes on the breech.

January 9, 1840 (Point Puer).—Absenting himself without leave. Twenty stripes on the breech.

February 19, 1840 (Point Puer).—Stating a wilful falsehood. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

April 3, 1840 (Point Puer).—Insolence and having the blade of a knife improperly in possession. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

July 1, 1840 (Point Puer).—Having a spoon in possession contrary to orders. Twenty-four hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

December 26, 1840 (Point Puer).—Absent without leave. Five days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

January 13, 1841 (Point Puer).—Absent without leave. Twenty stripes on breech.

January 21, 1841 (Point Puer).—Absent without leave. Ten days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

February 12, 1841 (Point Puer).—Absent without leave. Twenty stripes on the breech.

April 14, 1841 (Point Puer).—Disorderly conduct on the chain. Five days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

June 1, 1841 (Point Puer).—Misconduct in using improper language to the overseer. Four days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

June 23, 1841 (Point Puer).—Repeated disorderly conduct. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement.

December 31, 1841 (Point Puer).—Absent without leave. Twenty-five stripes on the breech.

January 28, 1842 (Point Puer).—Absent without leave. Two months' labour in chains.

March 3, 1842 (Point Puer).—Disorderly conduct. Five days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

May 27, 1842 (Point Puer).—Absent without leave. Ten days' solitary confinement.

November 7, 1842 (Point Puer).—Absent without leave. Twenty-five stripes on the breech.

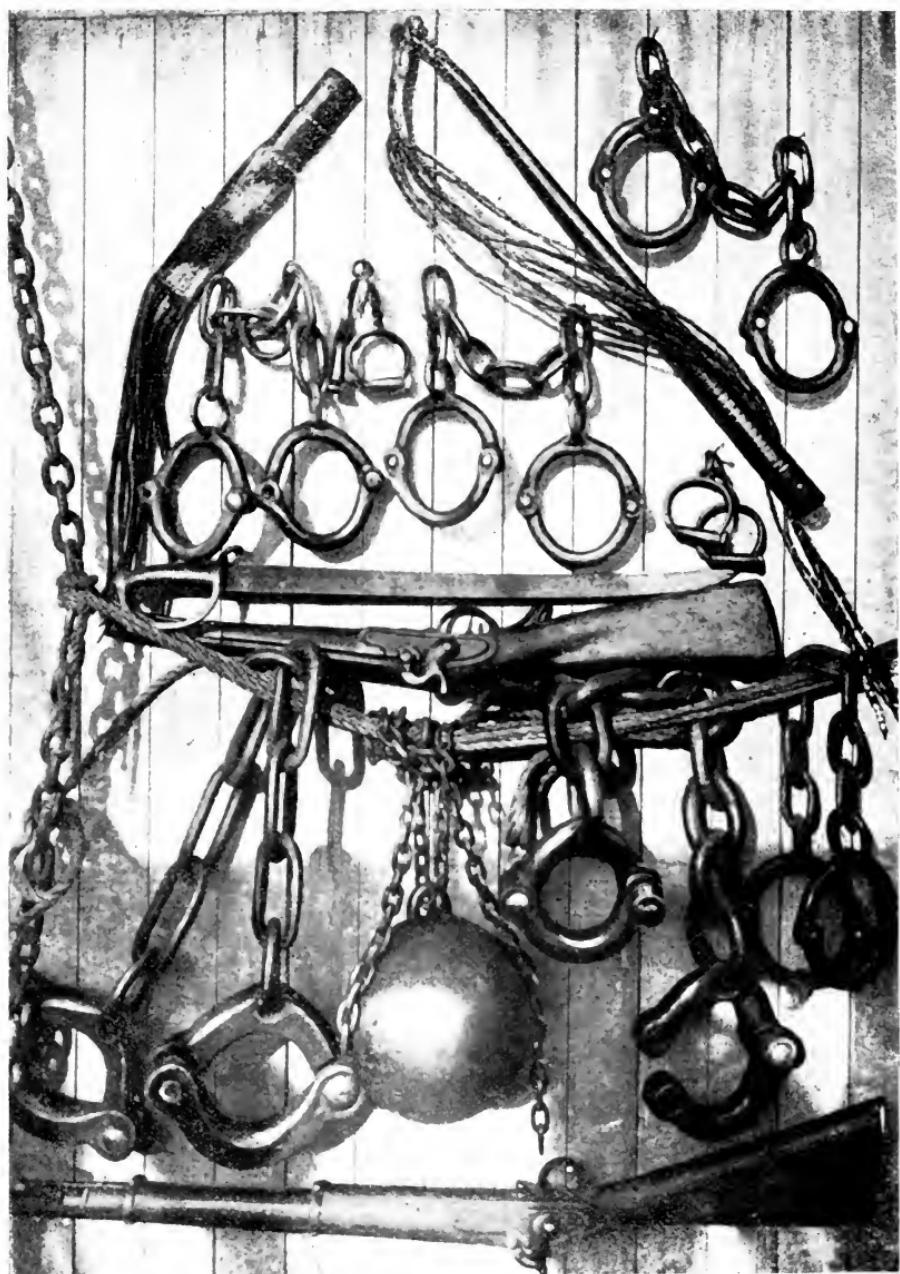
November 9, 1842 (Point Puer).—Misconduct. Seven days' solitary confinement.

November 21, 1842 (Point Puer).—Insolence to the superintendent. Ten days' solitary confinement.

December 19, 1842.—Misconduct in sleeping out of his berth, and further, with breaking up the flooring of his silent apartment. Fourteen days' solitary confinement.

January 7, 1843 (Point Puer).—Misconduct in having a quantity of potatoes improperly in his possession. Five days' solitary confinement.

March 4, 1843 (Point Puer).—Absent without leave. Fourteen days' solitary confinement.



RELICS OF CONVICT DISCIPLINE.

J. W. Beattie, Hobart.

May 1, 1843 (Point Puer).—Misconduct in losing or making away with his Government blanket. Seven days' solitary confinement.

August 23, 1843 (Point Puer).—Misconduct in having a stick secreted contrary to orders. Twenty-five stripes on the breech.

October 25, 1843 (Point Puer).—Striking his fellow prisoner. Fourteen days' solitary confinement.

November 23, 1843 (Point Puer).—Refusing to work. Fourteen days' solitary confinement.

December 15, 1843 (Point Puer).—Absconding. Existing sentence extended six months.

January 31, 1844 (New Town Farm).—Absent from his gang. Three months' hard labour in chains; Ross chain gang.

February 5, 1844 (Ross Chain Gang).—Misconduct. Fourteen days' solitary confinement.

September 6, 1844 (Ross Chain Gang).—Absent without leave. Seven days' solitary confinement.

February 1, 1845 (Ross Chain Gang).—Misconduct. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement.

May 14, 1845 (Ross Chain Gang).—Assault. Fourteen days' solitary confinement.

May 31, 1845 (Ross Chain Gang).—Misconduct. Four days' solitary confinement.

June 31, 1845 (Ross Chain Gang).—Larceny. Discharged.

October 5, 1845 (Ross Chain Gang).—Misconduct. Four days' solitary confinement.

November 25, 1845 (Ross).—Insolence and smoking in the ranks. Seven days' solitary confinement.

ROBERT ———, No. 2,029. Arrived at Van Diemen's Land May, 1836, per Elphinstone. Tried Glasgow, September 8, 1835. Fourteen years.

Trade	Eyebrows	Light
Height	Eyes—Right eye half grey	
Age	half blue, left grey	
Complexion	Nose	Long
Head	Mouth	M.W.
Hair	Chin	M.L.
Whiskers	Native place	Greenock
Visage	Remarks.—Small scar on	
Forehead	right and left cheeks.	

Transported for theft by housebreaking. Gaol report—Once in Bridewell. Hulk report—Good. Stated this offence—Housebreaking and stealing plate. Tried with Daniel McDonald on board. I have been in gaol so often I cannot recollect how many times. Surgeon's report—Stubborn temper, diligent at school, and greatly improved.

October 19, 1836 (Point Puer).—Falsely accusing his overseer with striking him and a series of misconduct. Five days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

Same date.—Talking in the cells. Twelve lashes on the breech.

December 1, 1836 (Point Puer).—Fighting. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

February 18, 1837 (Point Puer).—Gambling on the Sabbath. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

April 1, 1837 (Point Puer).—Having missiles concealed in his bedding, several having been thrown at overseers in barracks at night. Fifteen stripes on the breech.

August 3, 1837 (Point Puer).—Molesting a fellow boy while at work. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

October 2, 1837 (Point Puer).—Breach of the school regulations. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

November 20, 1837 (Point Puer).—Having canvas improperly in his possession. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

December 20, 1837 (Point Puer).—Disorderly conduct in the gaol yard. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

February 12, 1838 (Point Puer).—Irregular conduct at muster. Two days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

March 27, 1838 (Point Puer).—Misconduct during divine service. Four days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

May 18, 1838 (Point Puer).—Maltreating a fellow boy or conniving at same. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

June 28, 1838 (Point Puer).—Fighting. Eighteen stripes on the breech.

July 21, 1838 (Point Puer).—Threatening violence to his overseer. Five days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

August 4, 1838 (Point Puer).—Attempting to secrete rations under the mess table. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

September 1, 1838 (Point Puer).—Fighting. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

December 18, 1838 (Point Puer).—Fighting. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

January 19, 1839 (Point Puer).—Fighting. Five days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

January 29, 1839 (Point Puer).—Gambling. Two days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

February 14, 1839 (Point Puer).—Being beyond the bounds without authority, and wilfully destroying a shoemaker's apron. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

June 21, 1839 (Point Puer).—Contemptuous conduct on leaving the office. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

July 3, 1839 (Point Puer).—Absent from his gang without authority. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

January 16, 1840 (Point Puer).—General misconduct. Twenty stripes on the breech.

REMOVED TO HOBART TOWN.

December 13, 1841 (Hobart Town).—Just received from Point Puer—Disorderly conduct Ten days' solitary confinement.

January 3, 1842.—Misconduct. Twelve months' hard labour in chains, and recommended to be removed to Port Arthur.

December 21, 1843 (Port Arthur).—Misconduct in having tobacco improperly in possession. Three days' solitary confinement.

February 15 (Port Arthur).—Misconduct in having boots improperly repaired. Five days' solitary confinement.

April 1, 1844 (Port Arthur).—Disorderly conduct. Reprimanded.

April 15, 1844 (Port Arthur).—Misconduct in being in a hut to which he did not belong. Seven days' solitary confinement.

June 18, 1844 (Port Arthur).—Having a knife improperly in possession contrary to orders. One month hard labour in chains.

November 22, 1844 (Port Arthur).—Misconduct in having lasts improperly in possession. Six weeks' hard labour in chains.

February 22, 1845 (Port Arthur).—Misconduct in assaulting Jas. Osborne. Three days' solitary confinement.

March 18, 1845 (Port Arthur).—Misconduct in having his face disfigured. Fourteen days' separate apartments.

April 5, 1845 (Port Arthur).—Misconduct in having his face disfigured by fighting. Fourteen days' solitary confinement.

May 1, 1845 (Port Arthur).—Refusing to work. Separate apartments until further orders.

May 14, 1845 (Port Arthur).—Idleness. Fourteen days' separate apartments.

REMOVED TO ROSS.

October 10, 1845 (Ross).—First class.

January 17, 1846 (Ross).—Fighting. Twenty-four hours cells.

March 9, 1846 (Ross P.W.).—Assaulting Oyerseer Muldon. Nine months' hard labour in chains.

WILLIAM ———, No. 1,089. Arrived at Van Diemen's Land September 29, 1838, per Minerva. Tried Cambridge, January 1, 1838. Seven years.

Trade	.....	Eyes	.....	Grey
Height	..... 4ft. 4½in.	Nose	.....	Small
Age	..... 14 years	Mouth	.....	Small
Complexion	..... Pale	Chin	.....	Small
Head	..... Round	Native place.		
Hair	..... Reddish	Remarks.—	J.W.H.F.	right
Whiskers	.....		arm, ring on middle finger,	
Visage	..... Round		right hand, anchor and I?	
Forehead	..... Low		on left arm, ring on ring	
Eyebrows	..... Dark		finger left hand.	

Transported for stealing a watch, value 50s. Gaol report—Character very bad. Hulk report—Orderly. Stated this offence—Stealing a watch, once sacrilege one month; seven times in prison for theft. Brother Edward was transported about three years ago.

December 11, 1838 (Point Puer).—Being on the rocks contrary to orders, insolence, and disorderly conduct. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

December 18, 1838 (Point Puer).—Absenting himself from the muster ground when confined thereto. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

December 26, 1838 (Point Puer).—Disorderly conduct in the gaol yard. Fifteen stripes on the breech.

January 9, 1839 (Point Puer).—With insolence to the superintendent. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

January 19, 1839 (Point Puer).—Disorderly conduct and insolence. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

March 11, 1839 (Point Puer).—Shirt wantonly destroyed and insolence. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

March 21, 1839 (Point Puer).—Absent from the establishment and remaining so until brought back in custody. Eighteen stripes on the breech.

March 27, 1839 (Point Puer).—Throwing stones contrary to orders and misconduct after hours. Twelve stripes on the breech.

April 10, 1839 (Point Puer).—Changing his sleeping berth without authority. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

April 19, 1839 (Point Puer).—Misconduct in barracks. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

May 18, 1839 (Point Puer).—Being on the rocks beyond the bound, contrary to orders. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

June 4, 1839 (Point Puer).—Absent from his gang without authority. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

June 10, 1839 (Point Puer).—Absenting himself from the establishment and remaining so until brought back in custody. Five days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

June 21, 1839 (Point Puer).—Most disorderly conduct. Twelve stripes on breech.

June 27, 1839 (Point Puer).—Misconduct in barracks after hours. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

July 11, 1839 (Point Puer).—Blasphemous language. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

July 23, 1839 (Point Puer).—Wantonly destroying a school slate. Twenty-four hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

October 3, 1839.—Absenting himself from the establishment and remaining so until brought back in custody. Four days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

October 8, 1839 (Point Puer).—Shoes improperly in possession. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

February 7, 1840 (Point Puer).—Disobedience of orders. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

September 2, 1840 (Point Puer).—Absent without leave. Four days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

October 29, 1840 (Point Puer).—Absent from establishment without leave. Reprimanded.

November 10, 1840 (Point Puer).—Misconduct in making use of disgraceful language. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

December 28, 1840 (Point Puer).—Absent without leave. Six days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

January 21, 1841 (Point Puer).—Absent without leave, and most disorderly and improper conduct. Twenty stripes on the breech.

January 22, 1841 (Point Puer).—Misconduct in using disgusting language while confined in the cells. Seven days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

February 4, 1841 (Point Puer).—Misconduct in throwing a stone at his overseer. Twenty-five stripes on the breech.

February 9, 1841 (Point Puer).—Absent without leave. Ten days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

July 22, 1841 (Point Puer).—Misconduct in stating a gross falsehood against his overseer. Fifteen stripes on the breech.

August 4, 1841 (Point Puer).—Misconduct in using threatening and improper language to a female. Twenty stripes on the breech.

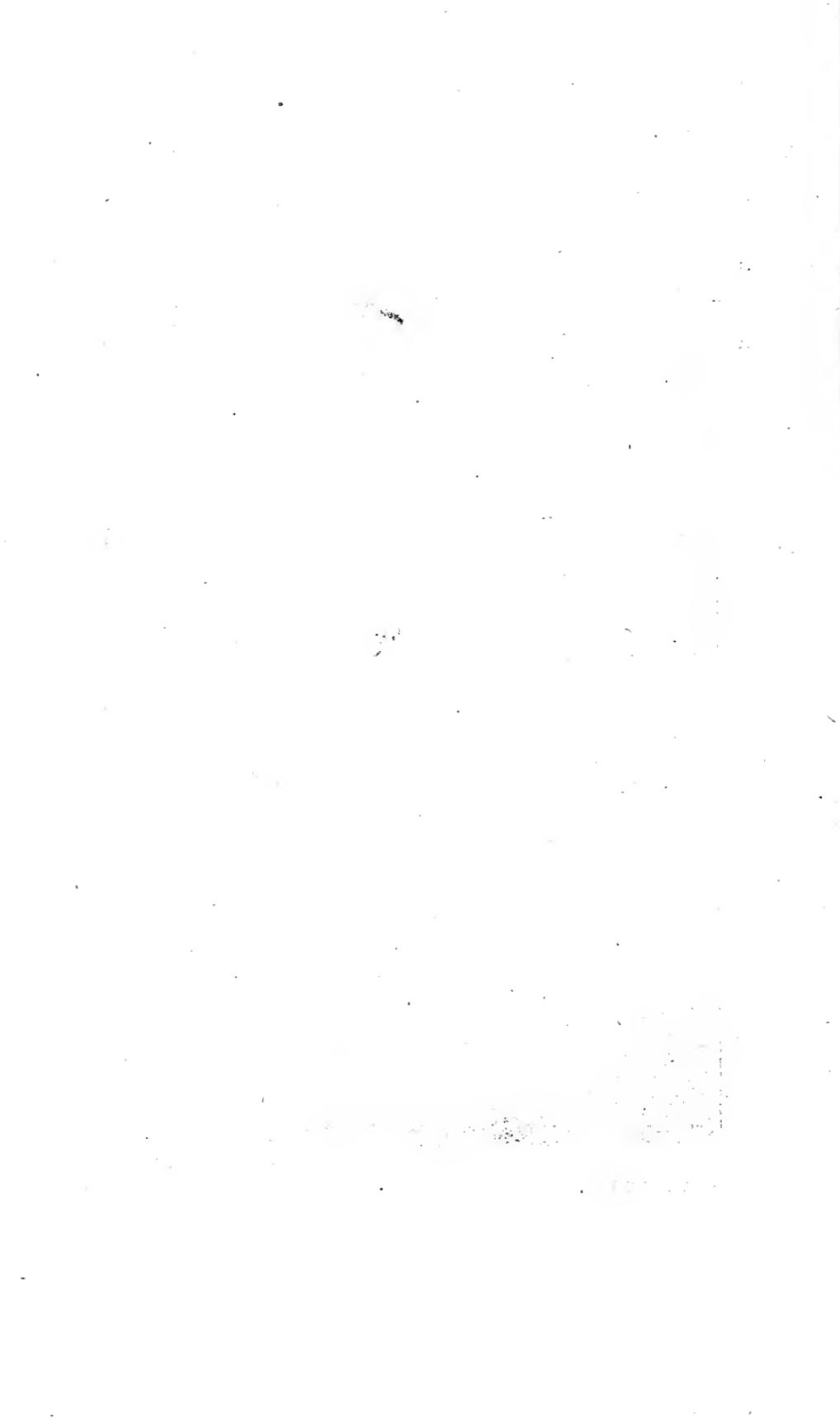
November 11, 1841 (Point Puer).—Absent without leave. Eight days' solitary confinement.

December 10, 1841 (Point Puer).—Gross insolence and privately made-up waistcoat improperly in possession. Twenty stripes on the breech.



CAPTAIN BOOTH.

J. W. Beattie, Hobart.



January 29, 1842 (Point Puer).—Absent without leave and various articles improperly in his possession. Twenty-five stripes on the breech.

April 14, 1842 (Point Puer).—Gross disorderly conduct. Ten days' solitary confinement.

January 4, 1844 (Point Puer).—Misconduct in acting violently to a constable. Thirty-six stripes on the breech.

Same date.—Insolence to the commandant. Seven days' solitary confinement.

October 19, 1845.—Free Certificate.

July 10, 1845 (F.S.).—Committed for trial.

July 22, 1845 (Hobart Supreme Court).—Twelve calendar months' hard labour, to be sent to Glenorchy. Vide memo. of Colonial Secretary dated July 31, 1845.

December 31, 1845 (Bagdad).—Absconding. Three months' hard labour in chains, Ross. Vide Lieutenant-Governor's decision, January 9, 1846.

JAMES ——, No. 17,035. Tried Sydney Supreme Court, August 10, 1835. Life.

Transported for bushranging and robbery. Stated this offence bushranging and robbing a store. Prosecutor Michael Salter, in the New Country I was taken in the store. To New South Wales, "Lord Melville," 1829. Tried Suffolk; fourteen years for housebreaking; for fruit, fourteen days. Single. At Norfolk Island ten years. Arrived Van Diemen's Land per Lady Franklin 4th, November 26, 1845.

Trade	Farm labourer	Forehead—Medium, retreating.
Height.	5ft. 6½in.	Eyebrows. Brown
Age	35	Eyes Grey
Complexion	Fresh	Nose Long, thin
Head	Oval	Mouth Large
Hair	Brown	Chin. Large
Whiskers . . .	Brown (small)	Marks.—Small scar left side
Native place—Near Woodbridge, Suffolk.		of forehead, scar on inside
Visage	Oval	of little finger left hand,
		same finger stiff.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

March 23, 1830.—Neglect of work. Twenty-five lashes.

August 15, 1832.—Overstaying his pass. Twelve months
irons.

May 4, 1833.—Feigning sickness. Twenty-five lashes.

July 28, 1833.—Repeated idleness. Thirty-five lashes.

October 28, 1833.—Absconding. Fifty lashes.

June 20, 1834.—Neglect of duty. Fifty lashes.

June 26, 1834.—Neglect of duty. Fifty lashes.

ARRIVED NORFOLK ISLAND OCTOBER 2, 1835.

May 24, 1836.—Repeatedly refusing to work. Fifty lashes.
(First off. remt.).

September 15, 1836.—Neglect of work. Seven days' solitary
confinement.

October 13, 1836.—Neglect of work. Ten days' solitary
confinement.

October 21, 1837.—Giving unnecessary trouble. Seven
nights in gaol.

August 5, 1839.—Making away with his slop clothing.
Deprived of his garden.

February 8, 1840.—Stealing melons. Twenty-five lashes

March 27, 1840.—Insolence to his overseer. Fined 11 marks.

May 29, 1840.—Suspicion of robbery. Remanded.

August 4, 1840.—Stealing potatoes from a fellow prisoner.
Eight months' extension.

November 6, 1840.—Stealing Government potatoes. Six
months' extension, and to lose two Saturdays.

October 12, 1841.—Leaving his gang without leave. Sent
to Longridge.

December 3, 1841.—Stealing potatoes. Two months' soli-
tary confinement and six months' extension.

February 16, 1842.—Leaving settlement without a pass and
gross misconduct. One month in the gang, and 100
lashes if he refuses.

August 30, 1842.—Concealing Prisoner "Edwards" in his
ward. Dismissed as wardsman.

April 28, 1843.—Suspicion of stealing tobacco; proof incom-
plete, but circumstances so suspicious that he is called
into barracks.

June 20, 1843.—Going to hospital under false pretences. Sent
to Longridge.

July 7, 1843.—Refusing work by not carrying the hoes of gang when ordered by his overseer (John Eiveleigh).

To carry the hoes every morning for a month.

February 6, 1844.—Neglect of work. Exempt to-day; to go to work to-morrow.

March 5, 1844.—Refusing to work. Fourteen days' solitary confinement on bread and water at Longridge cells.

March 22, 1844.—Insolence to Dr. Graham. To work in light irons for six weeks, and to sleep in Longridge Gaol.

April 9, 1844.—Refusing to work. To wear irons for six weeks additional and to sleep in Longridge Gaol.

September 3, 1844.—Absent from his gang. Twenty-one days in irons.

December 3, 1844.—Stealing potatoes from his fellow prisoners' garden. Twenty-eight days' irons.

October 10, 1845.—Insubordination in refusing to walk in chains from the gaol to the police office. Fifty lashes.

ARRIVED VAN DIEMEN'S LAND NOVEMEBR 26, 1845.

February 20, 1846 (Saltwater River).—Insolence to Mr. Catechist Crooke in the execution of his duty. Ten days' solitary.

May 29, 1846 (Saltwater River).—Absent from the station without leave. Recomt. that his period of probation be extended one month. Appd.

January 12, 1847 (Westbury).—Disobeying orders and absenting himself without leave. Six weeks' hard labour.

February 6, 1847 (Deloraine).—Misconduct in disobeying the orders of his overseer and behaving in a most insolent manner. Four months' hard labour in addition to existing sentence.

February 6, 1847 (Westbury).—Absconding from the public works at Deloraine on the ninth day of February last. Eighteen months' hard labour cells, to be removed to Port Arthur.

August 29, 1849—Absconding on October 1, 1847, and remaining illegally at large until apprehended on August 23, 1849. Eighteen months' hard labour cells.

April 23, 1850 (Cascades, Tasman's Peninsula).—Absent without leave. Six months' hard labour in addition to his existing sentence.

July 9, 1850 (Cascades).—Absconding from the station on 5th inst. Imprisonment and hard labour cells, in addition to his existing sentence, 12 months.

September 30, 1850 (Cascades).—Positively refusing to go out to work. Fourteen days' solitary confinement.

June 16, 1851 (Sorell).—Suspicion stealing. Discharged.

June 17, 1851 (Sorell).—Absconding. Eighteen months' hard labour cells. To be sent to Port Arthur and placed in three new cells under strict separate treatment till forwarded to Norfolk Island, and to serve 18 months' probation in extension of last sentence to hard labour.

ARRIVED NORFOLK ISLAND SEPTEMBER 14,
1851.

December 10, 1851.—Insolence. Three months hard labour cells.

December 30, 1851.—Having coffee improperly in possession. Six months' hard labour cells. Disobedience of orders.—Ten days' solitary confinement.

April 27, 1852.—Neglect of duty and telling a lie. Fifty lashes. Recomd. three months' additional probation.

May 3, 1852.—Disobedience of orders. Two months hard labour cells.

July 19, 1852.—Disobeying orders. Fourteen days' solitary confinement.

August 19, 1852.—Having tobacco improperly. Six months hard labour cells.

January 12, 1853.—Having tobacco improperly. Ten days' solitary confinement.

April 18, 1853.—Having tobacco improperly. Ten days' solitary confinement.

Same date.—Insubordination and refusing to obey orders. Fourteen days' solitary confinement.

PORT ARTHUR.

May 20, 1854 (Port Arthur).—Disobedience of orders. Fourteen days solitary confinement.

August 4, 1855 (Port Arthur).—Harbouuring a runaway apprentice. Nine months' hard labour.

August 6, 1855.—Wilfully damaging a public building by breaking a hole through the ceiling of the watchhouse and attempting to escape. Nine months' hard labour in chains, to commence at the expiration of existing sentence.

PETER ———, No. 1,363. Arrived at Van Diemen's Land February, 1832, per Elizabeth. Tried April 26, 1830. Seven years.

Trade	Labouring boy	Visage	Oval
Height	4ft. 8½in.	Forehead	Low
Age	19, 1833	Eyebrows	Light brown
Complexion	Fresh	Nose	Small
Head	Medium size	Mouth	Medium
Hair	Light brown	Chin	Round
Eyes	Grey	Native place	Jersey
Whiskers	None		

Transported for stealing two pairs of boots. Stated this offence stealing two pairs of boots. Once for vagrancy, fourteen days.

August 17, 1832.—Absconding. Ten days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

December 10, 1832 (Public Works).—Absconding. Six months' imprisonment hard labour.

February 21, 1833 (Chain Gang).—Idleness and neglect of duty. Twenty lashes.

March 9, 1833 (Public Works).—Neglect of work and disobedience of orders. Twenty-five lashes.

April 6, 1833 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Idleness. Fifteen lashes.

May 21, 1833 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Constantly idle. Twenty-five lashes.

May 27, 1833 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Fighting in the street when returning from work. Two months' imprisonment, seven days' hard labour in addition to his former sentence.

June 5, 1833 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Disobedience of orders. Twenty-five lashes.

September 23, 1833 (Launceston Public Works).—Absconding. Fifty lashes.

May 9, 1834 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Repeated idleness. Thirty lashes.

June 26, 1834 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Neglect of work. Twenty-five lashes.

July 12, 1834 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Neglect of work. Twenty-five lashes.

July 29, 1834 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Neglect of work. Fifty lashes.

August 5, 1834 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Disobedience of orders. Seven days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

August 26, 1834 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Neglect of work. Fifty lashes.

September 2, 1834 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Disobeying orders. Fourteen days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

September 18, 1834 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Neglect of work. Reprimanded.

October 10, 1834 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Disobeying orders. One month's hard labour.

October 12, 1834 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Wilfully breaking his irons. Twenty-five lashes, and seven days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

November 2, 1834 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Repeated idleness. Twenty-five lashes.

November 18, 1834 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Attempting to abscond. Three months' imprisonment and hard labour. Notman's gang recommended.

November 21, 1834 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Neglect of duty. Twenty-five lashes.

November 26, 1834 (Launceston Chain Gang).—Insubordination in refusing to work. Fifty lashes.

December 4, 1834 (Notman's Chain Gang).—Repeated neglect of work. Fifty lashes.

December 19, 1834 (Notman's Chain Gang).—Repeated neglect of work. Twenty-five lashes.

December 31, 1834 (Notman's Chain Gang).—Neglect of duty. Twenty-five lashes.

January 7, 1835 (Notman's Chain Gang).—Neglect of work. Twenty-five lashes.

January 14, 1835 (Notman's Chain Gang).—Neglect of work. Reprimanded.

January 17, 1835 (Notman's Chain Gang).—Neglect of work and idleness. Twenty-five lashes.

March 1, 1835 (Notman's Chain Gang).—Neglect of work. Fourteen days' hard labour.

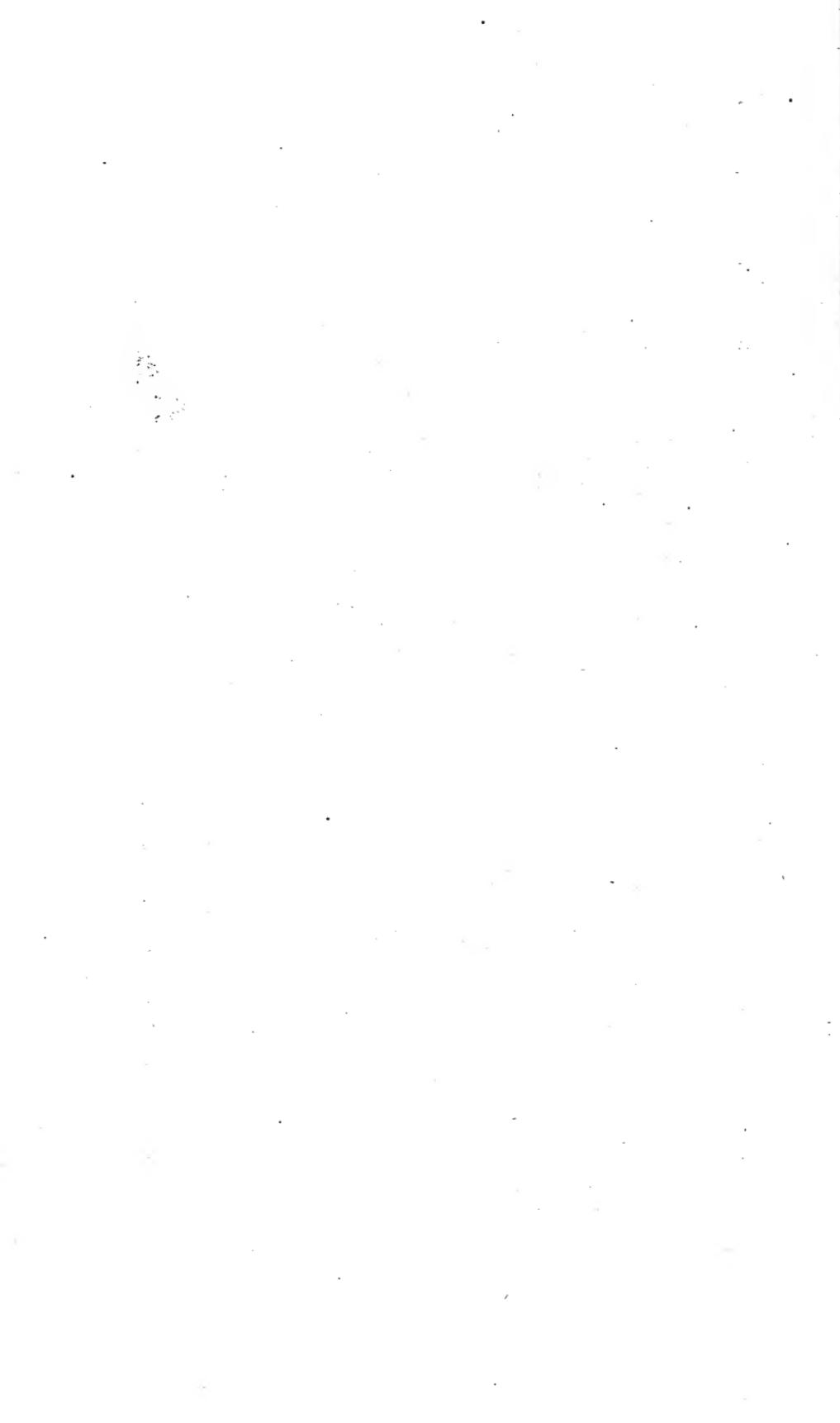
April 2, 1835 (Notman's Chain Gang).—Idleness. One month's hard labour.

April 3, 1835 (Notman's Chain Gang).—Neglect of work. Fourteen days' hard labour in addition to his former sentence.



INTERIOR CHURCH.

J. W. Beattie, Hobart.



April 9, 1835 (Notman's Chain Gang).—Neglect of work and quarrelling. Twenty lashes.

April 14, 1835 (Notman's Chain Gang).—One month's hard labour in addition to his former sentence.

May 6, 1835 (Notman's Chain Gang).—Continuously using profane language. Twenty-one days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

June 5, 1835 (Notman's Chain Gang).—Disobedience of orders. Twenty lashes.

December 22, 1835 (Notman's Chain Gang).—Having a pair of trousers in his possession for which he could not satisfactorily account, and insolence. Fifty lashes.

March 13, 1836 (Notman's Chain Gang).—Absconding. Original sentence of transportation extended three years.

March 31, 1836 (Notman's Chain Gang).—Secreting himself with intent to abscond. Six months' imprisonment and hard labour. Bridgewater Chain Gang recommended.

Same Date.—Profane swearing in the presence of the magistrate. Thirty-five lashes.

July 3, 1836 (Bridgewater Chain Gang).—Not performing his work as directed by his overseer. Seven days' solitary confinement. To be sent to Port Arthur.

July 14, 1836 (Port Arthur).—Continued idleness. Seven days' solitary confinement.

September 17, 1836 (Port Arthur).—Having tobacco. One month chain gang.

December 3, 1836 (Port Arthur).—Repeated idleness. Reprimanded.

February 9, 1837 (Port Arthur).—Improper conduct in the shoemaker's shop. Five days' solitary confinement.

March 12, 1837 (Port Arthur).—Idleness. Five days' solitary confinement.

April 14, 1837 (Port Arthur).—Talking during muster for divine service. Three days' solitary confinement.

June 20, 1837 (Port Arthur).—Purchasing a pair of Government boots from a fellow prisoner. Fourteen days in irons.

August 5, 1837 (Port Arthur).—Idleness this day. Three days' solitary confinement.

August 17, 1837 (Port Arthur).—Making use of disgraceful language. Five days' solitary confinement.

September 30, 1837 (Port Arthur).—Talking in the cells contrary to orders. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

October 4, 1837 (Port Arthur).—Talking in the cells contrary to orders. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water in addition to present sentence.

March 9, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Quarrelling at his work and making use of most improper language. Three weeks No. 1 Chain Gang.

March 20, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Being asleep during divine service. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

March 31, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Repeated idleness and refusing to do his work. Fourteen days No. 2 Chain Gang.

April 19, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Disorderly conduct when going to school. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

May 22, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Talking during muster for church service. Fourteen days No. 2 Chain Gang.

May 26, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Out of their cell, and gross and obscene language to a watchman in the execution of his duty. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

May 27, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Talking in his cell when under solitary confinement. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water in addition to former sentence.

June 20, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Insolence to the gatekeeper. Three weeks No. 2 Chain Gang.

June 29, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Having bread secreted on his person without authority. Three weeks No. 3 Chain Gang in addition to former sentence.

July 15, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Talking in his cell. Fourteen days No. 3 Chain Gang in addition.

August 29, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Most improper conduct during divine service. Five days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

August 7, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Improper conduct during divine service. Four days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

August 11, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Talking in his cell. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water in addition.

September 5, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Having a piece of cloth in his possession for which he could not satisfactorily account. Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

September 19, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Idleness. Fourteen days No. 2 Chain Gang.

September 25, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Talking in his cell and subsequent laughing since being placed at the bar for trial. Twenty-five stripes.

January 24, 1839 (Port Arthur).—Idleness. Fourteen days No. 2 Chain Gang.

February 9, 1839 (Port Arthur).—Impudence. Fourteen days No. 2 Chain Gang.

February 19, 1839 (Port Arthur).—Leaving the ranks contrary to orders. Fourteen days No. 3 Chain Gang in addition to former sentence.

June 21, 1839 (Port Arthur).—Emptying the tubs in the Penitentiary Yard, contrary to orders. Three weeks to No. 3 Chain Gang.

July 6, 1839 (Port Arthur).—Idleness and insolence. Twenty-five stripes.

July 26, 1839 (Port Arthur).—Giving in his name to attend the hospital and not doing so agreeably to regulations. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

August 30, 1839 (Port Arthur).—Idleness. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

August 4, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Not performing the work ordered. Three weeks No. 3 Chain Gang.

August 22, 1839 (Port Arthur).—Idleness and insolence. Three weeks No. 3 Chain Gang.

GEORGE ———, No. 580. Arrived at Van Diemen's Land July, 1824, per Phoenix 2. Tried Middlesex September 10, 1823. Life.

Trade	Baker	Forehead	High
Height	5ft. 3½in.	Eyebrows . . .	Dark brown
Age	28, 1835	Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Pale	Nose	Smail
Head . . .	Medium size, round	Mouth	Small
Hair	Dark brown	Chin	Medium size
Whiskers	Dark brown	Remarks. —	Crucifix inside
Native place	London		right arm. Pockpitted.
Visage	Oval		

Transported for felony. Gaol report: No complaint. Hulk ditto: Same. Real name, John ——.

MARIA ISLAND PENAL STATION.

July 18, 1825.—Attempting to break into John Tilling's house. Discharged.

February 12, 1826.—Inciting his fellow prisoners to resist the orders of the Commandant. One hundred lashes and detained in gaol

September 4, 1826.—Absent from his hut at night, and strong suspicion of being the person who attempted to make a forcible entry into the premises of the surgeon of the Settlement. One hundred lashes and one month in irons.

MACQUARIE HARBOUR PENAL STATION.

January 25, 1830.—Being insolent and abusive to William Seymour. Four days' solitary confinement on bread and water, and to be placed on the Small Island.

May 4, 1830.—Having fishing hooks in his possession; leaving his gang and going fishing. Twenty-five lashes.

Absconded from the colony in June, 1833. Again apprehended in England, and returned to Van Diemen's Land per Waterloo March 3, 1835.

GEORGE ——, alias Charles ——, alias John ——, No. 1,892. Tried Middlesex September 4, 1834. Life.

Transported for returning from transportation. Gaol report: Here before, and transported before. Hulk report: Good. Stated this offence returning from transportation. I was in business in Liverpool as a baker. When I was apprehended I was enquiring in St. Pancras, London, whether my mother was alive. I was discovered by a person named Brown, who reported me to the Police Office. I went home in the Protector in June, 1833. I stowed away in her at Launceston. I was on board four days before the ship sailed. I used to get out at night and get what I could to eat. I was never seen by any of the sailors before the ship sailed. I was only absent three days from my service before I stowed away. I remained concealed during the whole

voyage under the forecastle. I left the ship at St. Katherine's Dock without having been seen or known by anyone belonging to the vessel. I came out in the Phoenix 2 to this colony. Before I had been home ten months I was retaken. Real name: George _____. Surgeon's report: Very quiet and orderly. Ordered by the Secretary of State to be worked in the Second Class Chain Gang.

March 14, 1835 (Public Works).—Absconding from the Prisoners' Barracks on Monday last, and remaining illegally at large until apprehended last night at Moore's Ferry. One hundred lashes, and recommended to be sent to Port Arthur.

May 3, 1844.—Recommended to Queen for conditional pardon. Approved March, 1845.

ROBERT _____, No. 140. Arrived at Van Diemen's Land February, 1820, per Prince Regent and Castle Forbes. Tried at Middlesex October, 1818. No hulk report received.

Trade	Labourer	Forehead	Perpendicular
Height	5ft. 5in. in 1834	Eyebrows	Black
Age	31 in 1834	Eyes	Hazel
Complexion	Dark	Nose	Long, awry
Head	Round	Mouth	Small
Hair	Black	Chin	Small
Whiskers	Black	Remarks.—Anchor on right	
Native place	Jersey	arm.	
Visage	Round		

December 31, 1820 (Road Gang).—Absconding. Fifty lashes and Prisoners' Barracks Third Class.

January 8, 1821 (Road Gang).—Drunk and disorderly. Twenty-five lashes and Second Class Prisoners' Barracks.

January 12, 1821 (Prisoners' Barracks).—Disobedience orders, and attempting to strike H. McGrath, a watchman, at the Barracks. Dismissed.

January 20, 1821 (Prisoners' Barracks).—Absconding. Fifty lashes and Macquarie Harbour for rest of sentence.

January 12, 1822.—Burglary in the dwellinghouse of Mr. H. McQueen, and stealing therein a quantity of wearing apparel, bedding, and other property belonging to Tobin, a private of H.M. 48th Regiment. One hundred lashes, and labour in the Gaol Gang six months.

March 29, 1822.—Assaulting and threatening a party of soldiers who were sent in search of the Sea Flower, which was piratically taken from Hobart Town. Twenty-five lashes.

May 15, 1822.—Insolence to the constable in charge of the Lumber Yard and breaking out of Gaol with a coverlid. Fifty lashes.

August 29, 1823.—Neglect of Government work. Fifty lashes (twenty-five lashes remitted).

September 14, 1823 (Public Works).—Having in his possession and attempting to utter base coin. Macquarie Harbour eighteen months.

FROM HIS ARRIVAL AT THAT SETTLEMENT.

November 9, 1825 (Turnbull).—Drunk. Fined 5s.

December 10, 1825.—Committed with Rebecca Chedle for breaking open the dwellinghouse of John Gunn and stealing one brown wool cloth coat, value 10s., the property of the said John Gunn; also with feloniously receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen.

January 9, 1826 (Supreme Court).—Stealing a jacket, blanket, and other articles. Tried on two indictments and found not guilty.

FREE BY SERVITUDE.

January 25, 1827.—Again convicted at Hobart Town. Seven years.

MACQUARIE HARBOUR.

May 26, 1829.—Having a piece of pork in his possession supposed to have been stolen. Thirty-six lashes.

September 3, 1829.—Riotous conduct, and attempting to assault the coxswain of the Guard Boat. Fourteen days in irons.

April 12, 1830.—Attempting to carry off two loaves of bread from the Settlement to Kelly's Basin, contrary to orders. Five days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

December 15, 1831.—Striking Wm. Houghton and being insolent to the Chief Constable. One month in irons on Small Island.

September 3, 1831.—Making use of abusive language to a constable. Fourteen days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

July 31, 1832.—Refusing to work. Twelve lashes.

December 15, 1832.—Insolence and using improper language to the Assistant Surgeon. Thirty-five lashes.

HOBART TOWN.

March 20, 1824.—Stealing from the person of John McCoy one hat and other articles of the goods, etc., of the said John McCoy. Committed for trial.

FREE BY SERVITUDE.

Again convicted at Hobart Town April 2, 1834 (seven years), and Supreme Court, Hobart Town, August 7, 1834 (life). Transported for larceny.

June 13, 1834 (Public Works).—Being feloniously at large before the expiration of the sentence passed upon him by the Supreme Court on the second day of April last past. Committed for trial, and transported at Supreme Court for life. To be removed to Port Arthur.

June 15, 1835 (Port Arthur).—Endeavouring to take some tea and sugar into the Penitentiary, and being unable to account for the same satisfactorily. Six weeks' Chain Gang.

December 19, 1835 (Port Arthur).—Obtaining tobacco from the brig Tamar. Three months' Chain Gang.

January 15, 1836 (Port Arthur).—Digging kangaroo pits. Acquitted.

January 28, 1836 (Port Arthur).—Altering his leg irons. Ten days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

September 7, 1836 (Port Arthur).—Being round a fire with fish therein during the hours of Government labour. One month Chain Gang.

March 20, 1837 (Port Arthur).—Being in a hut cooking, contrary to orders, at a time that a quantity of beef and sugar were found therein. One month No. 1 Chain Gang.

Same Date.—Being in charge of rations for Point Puer and secreting a quantity of plums in the boat, a deficiency also of plums being discovered for which he cannot satisfactorily account. Five days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

August 14, 1837 (Port Arthur).—Putting into She Oak Point under suspicious circumstances. Reprimanded for want of sufficient evidence.

December 11, 1837 (Port Arthur).—Melting lead in his hut contrary to orders. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

May 11, 1838 (Port Arthur).—Exchanging his Government boots without authority. One month No. 1 Chain Gang.

February 20, 1839 (Port Arthur).—Having a half shawl improperly in possession. Three months No. 1 Chain Gang.

April 29, 1839 (Port Arthur).—Insolence. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on bread and water.

June 4, 1839 (Port Arthur).—Most disorderly conduct, and having potatoes improperly secreted in a boat. Thirty-six lashes.

REIBY'S FORD ROAD STATION.

May 20, 1840.—Insolence and using threatening language to the overseer on Wednesday last. Ten days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

October 12, 1840 (Gray).—Insolence to his master. Three months' hard labour out of chains and returned to the Crown. Cleveland Road Party, then Willis Corners for assignment.

December 21, 1840 (Road Party).—Misconduct. Three days' solitary confinement.

January 21, 1842.—Gross misconduct in giving away a razor the property of another man. Twelve months' hard labour in chains, and recommended to be sent to Port Arthur. Severe discipline.

August 27, 1842 (Port Arthur).—Misconduct in having a quantity of tobacco in his possession for which he cannot satisfactorily account. Five days' solitary confinement.

February 10, 1843 (New Town Road Party).—Disobedience of orders. Four months' hard labour on the roads—Glenorchy party—then returned to Prisoners' Barracks.

April 27, 1843 (Glenorchy).—Misconduct in burning some split stuff, the property of Government. One month hard labour, to begin at the expiration of his present sentence of hard labour.

TICKET OF LEAVE, JULY 15, 1844.

Ticket of Leave—Misconduct. Ten days' solitary confinement.

REFERENCE	
OLD SIGNAL STATION	5
CHATHAM ISLANDS	+
FORESTIER'S PENINSULA	—
JOHNSTON'S BAY	—
PORT ARTHUR	—
PORT TOWNLEY	—
DOVER	—
STEAMERS COURSE	—



VIEW OF ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT AT PORT ARTHUR

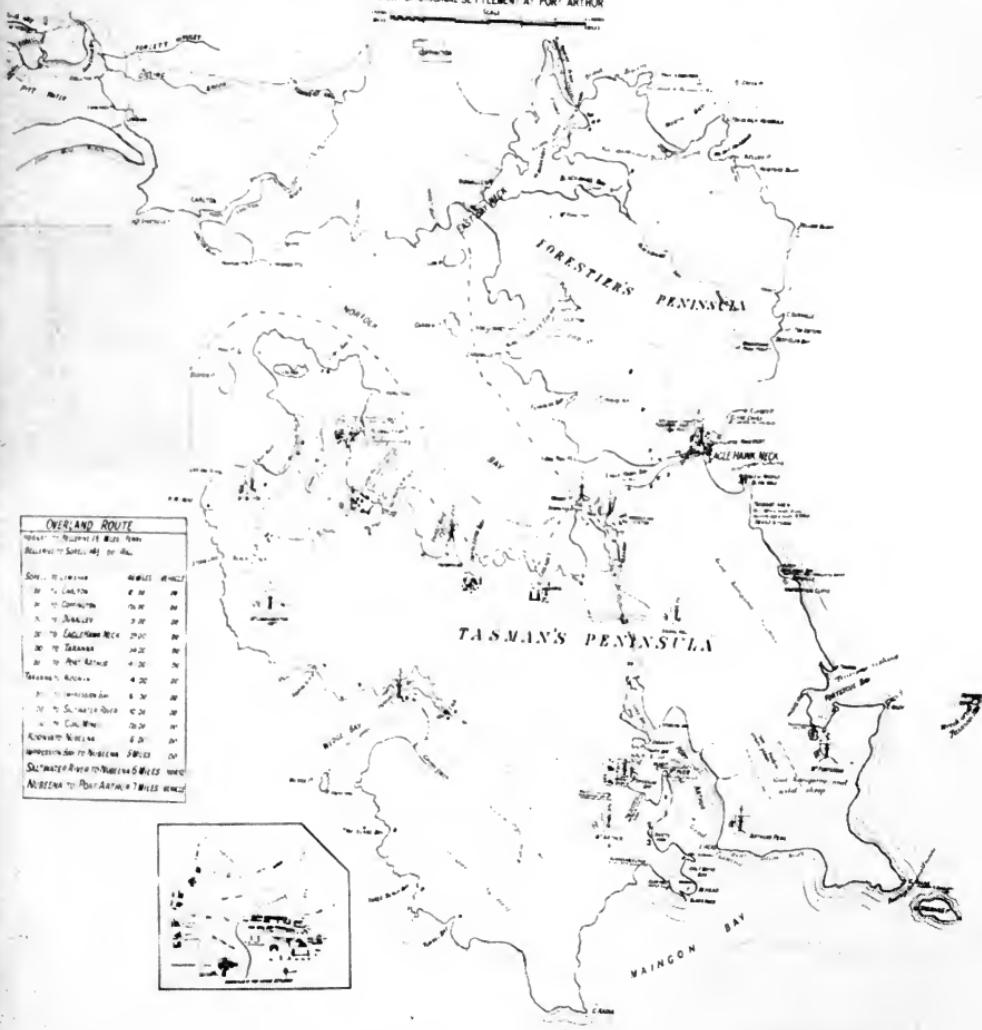


CHART TASMAN PENINSULA.

J. W. Beattie, Hobart.



Again tried Richmond Quarter Sessions July 21, 1845, and sentenced life. Transported for larceny of a watch value £6 and a gold ring value 30s. To be sent to Norfolk Island for four years.

December 31, 1845.—Neglect of duty. Admonished.

February 26, 1846.—Misconduct in using abusive language to Sub-overseer James Brown. Seven days' solitary confinement.

Arrived at Norfolk Island August 22, 1845. Detention, four years.

March 1, 1847 (Norfolk Island).—Insolence to Commissary Mollineaux. Admonished.

July 31, 1847 (Norfolk Island).—Misconduct in malingering. Imprisonment with hard labour in chains seven days.

August 5, 1847 (Norfolk Island).—Idleness. Imprisonment with hard labour in chains four months.

August 7, 1847 (Norfolk Island).—Misconduct in exciting the mind of Jacob Small to assault boatman Morris. Imprisonment with hard labour in chains extended nine calendar months.

September 4, 1847 (Norfolk Island).—Idleness. Thirty-six lashes.

Same Date.—Absent from his work without leave. Solitary confinement fourteen days.

November 11, 1847 (Norfolk Island).—Misconduct in being dirty in his habits. Solitary confinement forty-eight hours.

January 28, 1848 (Norfolk Island).—Misconduct in having tobacco improperly in possession. Solitary confinement ten days.

June 10, 1848 (Norfolk Island).—Wilfully making false statement. Ten days' cells.

July 25, 1848 (Norfolk Island).—Smoking improperly. Thirty-six lashes.

Same Date.—Destroying Government book. Fourteen days' solitary confinement.

January 2, 1850 (Norfolk Island).—Disrespect. Fourteen days' imprisonment hard labour cells.

February 13, 1850 (Norfolk Island).—Neglect of duty. Fourteen days' imprisonment hard labour cells.

July 9, 1850 (Norfolk Island).—Disobedience orders. Two months' imprisonment hard labour cells.

August 19, 1850 (Norfolk Island).—Disobedience orders. Two months' hard labour cells.

October 1, 1850.—Disobedience orders. Seven days' imprisonment hard labour cells.

December 31, 1850 (Norfolk Island).—Using indecent language. One month hard labour cells.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Arrived from Norfolk Island June 12, 1851. Passholder eligible for hire at Launceston Hiring Depot, not enter private service in the districts of Hobart Town or Richmond.

October 14, 1851.—Absconding. Reward, £2.

September 27, 1851 (Public Works, Launceston).—Making away with Government property. Nine months' hard labour.

October 31, 1851 (Prisoners' Barracks, Launceston).—Absconding. Eighteen months' hard labour cells Saltwater River, and to serve eight months in probation on expiration of this sentence.

January 18, 1853.—Neglect of duty. Existing sentence to hard labour extended to one month.

November 16, 1853 (King).—Out after hours. Returned to Government.

January 4, 1854 (Hobbs).—Absconding. Twelve months' hard labour Tasman's Peninsula. Approved Saltwater River.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE HOUSE
OF CORRECTION FOR FEMALES, CASCADES,
HOBART TOWN.

February 3, 1854—A—, Sarah (Dk. Northd.).—Breach of regulations in talking in the mess room. Three days' punishment dress on bread and water.

February 7, 1854—B—, Eliza (E. and Henry).—Disorderly conduct in the mess room. Seven days' punishment dress—first three days on bread and water.

February 7, 1854—C—, Ellen (Earl Grey).—Breach of the regulations in talking in her cell after being locked at 6.30. Admonished.

February 10, 1854—D—, Bridget (A. Maria).—Insolence to Constable Strawson. Forty-eight hours' punishment dress on bread and water.

February 13, 1854—E—, Mary (Aurora).—Disorderly conduct when confined in her cell. Remanded for the attendance of the night constable.

February 13, 1854—F—, Mary (J. W. Dare).—Loud talk and laughing during the hours of labour. Three days' punishment dress on bread and water.

February 14—G—, Sarah (Free).—Dirty apartment. Three days' solitary confinement.

February 14, 1854—H—, Mary (Aurora).—Brought up remanded from yesterday. Three days' bread and water, and ordered to be confined to apartments ten days.

February 16, 1854—I—, Bridget (Sir R. Seppings).—Disorderly conduct in her apartment. Ordered to be confined to her apartment one week.

February 16, 1854—J—, Margaret (J. W. Dare).—Intermarrying with P. —, a private of the 99th Regiment without the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor. Remanded for V.M.

February 21, 1854—K—, Catherine (Ds. Northd.).—Having tobacco improperly in her possession. Three days' solitary confinement.

February 21, 1854—L—, My Ann (J. W. Dare).—Making a false statement to the surgeon. To be specially reported to the C.G.

February 21, 1854—M—, Ann (A. Maria).—Talking in her cell when in solitary treatment in E. Division at 6.30 p.m. Three days' bread and water.

February 22, 1854—N—, Rosannah (Midlothian).—Behaving in a disorderly manner when proceeding from the police office. Three days' solitary confinement.

February 23, 1854—O—, Jessie (Sir R. Seppings).—Disorderly conduct when confined in C. Division. Three days' solitary confinement.

February 24, 1854—P—, Sarah (Barretto, Junr.).—Behaving in a disorderly manner at the mess table. Seven days' punishment dress, first three on bread and water.

February 24, 1854—Q—, Mary (Australasia).—Behaving in a disorderly manner on returning from chapel. Fourteen days' strict separate treatment, first three on bread and water and punishment dress.

March 3, 1854—R—, Mary (Australasia).—Insolence on being removed from her cell. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement.

March 4, 1854—S—, Margaret (Tory 2nd).—Behaving in a disorderly manner in F. Division on the 3rd inst.; disobedience of regulations in having bread and meat in her possession. Three days' solitary confinement, and to be brought up on the second charge.

March 8, 1854—T—, Sarah (Free).—Breach regulations in leaving her apartment. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement.

March 8, 1854—U—, Margaret (Tory 2nd).—Disobedience of regulations in having bread and meat in her possession. Three days' solitary confinement.

March 10, 1854—V—, Mary (Blackfriar).—Neglect of her orphan child. Brickfields.

March 13, 1854—W—, Sarah (Free).—Talking in the Separate Apartment after being locked up. Three days' solitary confinement, confined to apartment fourteen days.

March 20, 1854—X—, Margaret (Ds. Northd.).—Breach of regulations in having bread and meat in her possession. Three days' solitary confinement.

March 15, 1854—Y—, Winifred (J. W. Dare).—Being asleep on watch at Brickfields. Credit stopped during the time she has been in the watch.

March 23, 1854—Z—, Sarah (Free).—Talking when confined in Separate Apartment. Three days' solitary confinement.

March 23, 1854—Za—, Catherine (Midlothian).—Loud talking in the workshop. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement.

March 23, 1854—Zb—, Margaret (Tory 2nd).—Disorderly conduct in striking a fellow prisoner. Three days' solitary confinement. F.O.'s, viz., expiration of sentence and conduct to be reported.

March 23, 1854—AA—, Eliza (Elizabeth and Henry).—Disorderly conduct on being removed from the laundry. Three days' solitary confinement. Separate Treatment. F.O.'s.

March 24, 1854—BB—, Maria (Martin Luther).—Disorderly conduct in the mess room. Six night duties.

March 29, 1854—CC—, M. A. (J. W. Dare).—Behaving in a disorderly manner in the wash yard. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement.

March 30, 1854—DD—, Honora (Maria).—Breach regulations in singing and dancing in her cell. Three days' solitary confinement.

April 4, 1854—EE—, Johanna (J. W. Dare).—Idle and loud talking during the hours of labour. Seven days' punishment dress, first three on bread and water.

April 10, 1854—FF—, Maria (Martin Luther).—Disorderly conduct in the dormitory in throwing the tubs about. Thirteen days' solitary, and ordered six weeks' past credit stopped off six months' sentence.

April 11, 1854—GG—, Ann (Anna Maria).—Improperly threatening to report an officer. Admonished.

April 13, 1854—HH, Honora (Maria).—Talking after being locked up in Separate Apartment at 6.30 p.m. Three days' bread and water, and ordered to be confined to apartment for seven days.

April 20, 1854—II—, Catherine (Sir R. Seppings).—Performing her work in an improper manner and making an insolent reply. Ordered two months' past credit to be stopped.

April 23, 1854—JJ—, Winifred (J. W. Dare).—Being on duty with McGuire and allowing her to sleep. Credit stopped.

April 23, 1854—KK—, Mary (Blackfriar).—Misconduct—being found in the Comptroller's garden. Six months' hard labour.

September 11, 1852—A1—, Ann (Stately).—Destroying an apron. Dismissed.

September 11, 1852—A2—, Elizabeth (Baretto, Junr.).—Talking in Separate Apartment. Dismissed.

September 20, 1852—A3—, Ann (Aurora).—Disorderly conduct. Three days' bread and water.

September 11, 1852—A4—, Mary (Lord Auckland).—Dirty and disrespectful. Three days' bread and water, black cap and short-sleeved jacket fourteen days.

September 14, 1852—A5—, Ellen (Maria).—Having two extra petticoats. Three days' bread and water, black cap and short-sleeved jacket fourteen days.

September 16, 1852—A6—, Mary (Duke Cornwall).—Loud talking at work. Three days' bread and water, and to be kept at the wash tub.

September 21, 1852—A7—, Ellen (Duke Cornwall).—Not performing her work properly. Three days' solitary confinement.

September 21, 1852—A8—, Mary (Baretta, Junr).—Having a tobacco pipe in her possession in the Brick-fields. Temporarily detained fourteen days.

September 21, 1852—A9—, Mary (Aurora).—Neglect of duty. Ten days' extra duty.

September 23, 1852—B1—, Susan (Auroa).—Loud talk. Three days' bread and water.

September 27, 1852—B2—, Margaret (Auroa).—Insolence. Seven days' black cap.

September 27, 1852—B3—, Elizabeth (Tory).—Talking at muster. Three days' bread and water, black cap one week.

September 27, 1852—A7—, Ellen (Duke Cornwall).—Profane language. Three days' bread and water, fourteen days' Separate Treatment when not at labour.

October 4, 1852—B5—, Mary (St. Vincent).—Disorderly conduct. Three days' bread and water.

October 4, 1852—B6—, Ann (Anna Maria).—Talking in chapel. Three days' bread and water.

October 4, 1852—B7—, Margaret (Sir R. Seppings).—Disorderly conduct in the ward. Ten days' extra duty. Credit stopped.

October 7, 1852—B8—, Mary A. (Anna Maria).—Allowing talking and neglect of work. Seven days' extra duty and credit stopped.

October 7, 1852—A1—, Ann (Stately).—Disorderly conduct. Admonished.

October 11, 1852—A7—, Ellen (Duke Cornwall).—Having a pocket. Forty-eight hours' bread and water.

October 11, 1852—B8—, M. A. (Anna Maria).—Asleep on her post. Admonished.

October 14, 1852—A3—, Ann (Aurora).—Disorderly conduct. Black cap, seven days.

October 20, 1852—B9—, Jane (Sir R. Seppings).—Talking to a prisoner in the free yard.

October 21, 1852—B2—, Margaret (Aurora).—Spilling oil in the ward. Admonished.

October 22, 1852—B2a—, Mary (Blackfriar).—Misconduct. Three days' bread and water, wash tub.

October 22, 1852—B9—, Jane (Sir R. Seppings).—Not alert in answering the night officer. Three days' bread and water, black cap, fourteen days' detained, no credit

October 22, 1852—C1—, Hannah (Barreta, Junr.).—Giving gruel to the watchwoman in her cell. To be strictly confined to her apartment.

October 22, 1852—C2—, Mary (Anna Maria).—Pulling bricks out of her apartment at H—. Remanded for Visiting Magistrate.

October 23, 1852—C3—, Ann (St. Vincent).—Talking in solitary confinement. Three days' bread and water.

October 23, 1852—B2—, Margaret (Aurora).—Neglect of duty. Three days' bread and water, punishment dress one week, wash tub, and return to duty.

October 26, 1852—B9—, Jane (Sir R. Seppings).—Misconduct. Punishment dress extended one week.

October 26, 1852—A7—, Ellen (Duke of Cornwall).—Altering her clothing. Three days' bread and water and punishment dress fourteen days.

October 26, 1852—C4—, Hannah (Stately).—Disorderly at workshop. Three days' bread and water, ten days' punishment dress, and wash tub.

October 27, 1852—C5—, Frances (Asia).—Wasting the hot water. Three days' bread and water, fourteen days' separate treatment.

November 4, 1852—C6—, Mary (Barretto, Junr.).—Having two aprons. Three days' bread and water.

December 11, 1852—A3—, Ann (Aurora).—Asleep in her cell when the Matron visited. Three days' bread and water.

December 13, 1852—A3—, Ann (Anna Maria).—Climbing upon her door and taking bread from Jane Smith. Three days' solitary confinement.

December 27, 1852—A3—, Ann (Aurora).—Starching her cap. Punishment dress, seven days.

January 14, 1853—C7—, Margaret (Aurora).—Allowing a woman to make toast. Credit stopped for one month.

January 14, 1853—C8—, Bridget (J. W. Dare).—Spinning bad yarn. Three days' solitary confinement.

February 1, 1853—C9—, Margaret (St. Vincent).—Altering her petticoat. Punishment dress until further orders; strict separate treatment when not at labour.

February 8, 1853—D1—, Ann (Sir A. Sepping).—Singing in her apartment. Three days' bread and water.

February 10, 1853—D2—, Mary (Earl Grey).—Talking loud in cage. Three days' solitary confinement, seven days confined to apartment.

January 31, 1853—D3—, Jane (Sir R. Sepping).—Misconduct in chapel. Bread and water, and locked up on Sunday next.

February 21, 1853—D4—, Margaret (Martin Luther).—Laughing and insolence. Wash tub and credit stopped.

February 21, 1853—D5—, Mary (Martin Luther).—Talking at labour. Seven days' separate treatment, half rations.

February 28, 1843—D6—, Jane (Martin Luther).—Dancing. Three days' bread and water, fourteen days' punishment dress.

March 5, 1853—A5—, Ellen (Maria).—Having tobacco. Three days' solitary confinement, separate treatment till expiration of sentence.

March 16, 1853—D4—, Margaret (Martin Luther).—Looking out of door of her apartment. Three days' bread and water, and separate treatment when not at labour.

March 30, 1853—D7—, Mary (Free).—Refusing to have her hair cut. Three days' solitary confinement.

April 1, 1853—D8—, Mary (Aurora).—Talking to the men. Ten days' credit stopped.

July 16, 1853—D9—, Mary (Duke Northumberland).—Knitting in her cell. Reprimanded.

August 8, 1853—C6—, Mary (Baretto, Junr.).—Going to Protestant prayers, being Roman Catholic.

October 19, 1852—E1—, Ann (Waverley).—Combing her hair at labour. Detained fourteen days, and wash tub.

February 14, 1853—E2—, Margaret (Jno. Calvin).—Asking a smoke from the night constable. Three days' bread and water.

May 9, 1853—E3—, Margaret (Jno. Calvin).—Talking at muster. Seven days' credit stopped.

October 12, 1853—E4—, Catherine (Sir R. Seppings).—Disorderly conduct in the mess room, and saying "cheese it" on the approach of the officer. Three days' solitary confinement, removed to A, and wash tub.

November 10, 1853—E5—, Margaret (Martin Luther).—Untidy at inspection. Seven days' punishment dress.

December 20, 1853—E6—, Mary (Black Friar).—Talking in her cell after being locked up. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement.

May 9, 1853—E7—, Bridget (Martin Luther).—Disorderly conduct at the mess table, complaining of her dinner. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement.

November 25, 1852—E8—, Mary (Aurora).—Having extra string on her apron. Three days' bread and water, punishment dress.

November 19, 1852—E8—, Mary (Aurora).—Combing her hair in the dormitory. Admonished.

December 22, 1852—E9—, Ann (St. Vincent).—Returning from private service under the influence of liquor. Detained fourteen days' wash tub.

August 22, 1853—F1—, Ann (J. W. Dare).—Having tobacco in her mouth. Three days' bread and water.

January 23, 1854—F2—, Mary (Free).—Talking in her cell at 6.30 and looking through the window of her apartment. Three days' bread and water, and confined to her apartment for one week.

February 24, 1853—F3—, Eliza (Martin Luther).—Rising from her work to look out of the window. Wash tub.

March 7, 1853—F4—, Mary (Sir R. Seppings).—Talking in chapel. To be kept in a separate apartment each Sunday while in the building.

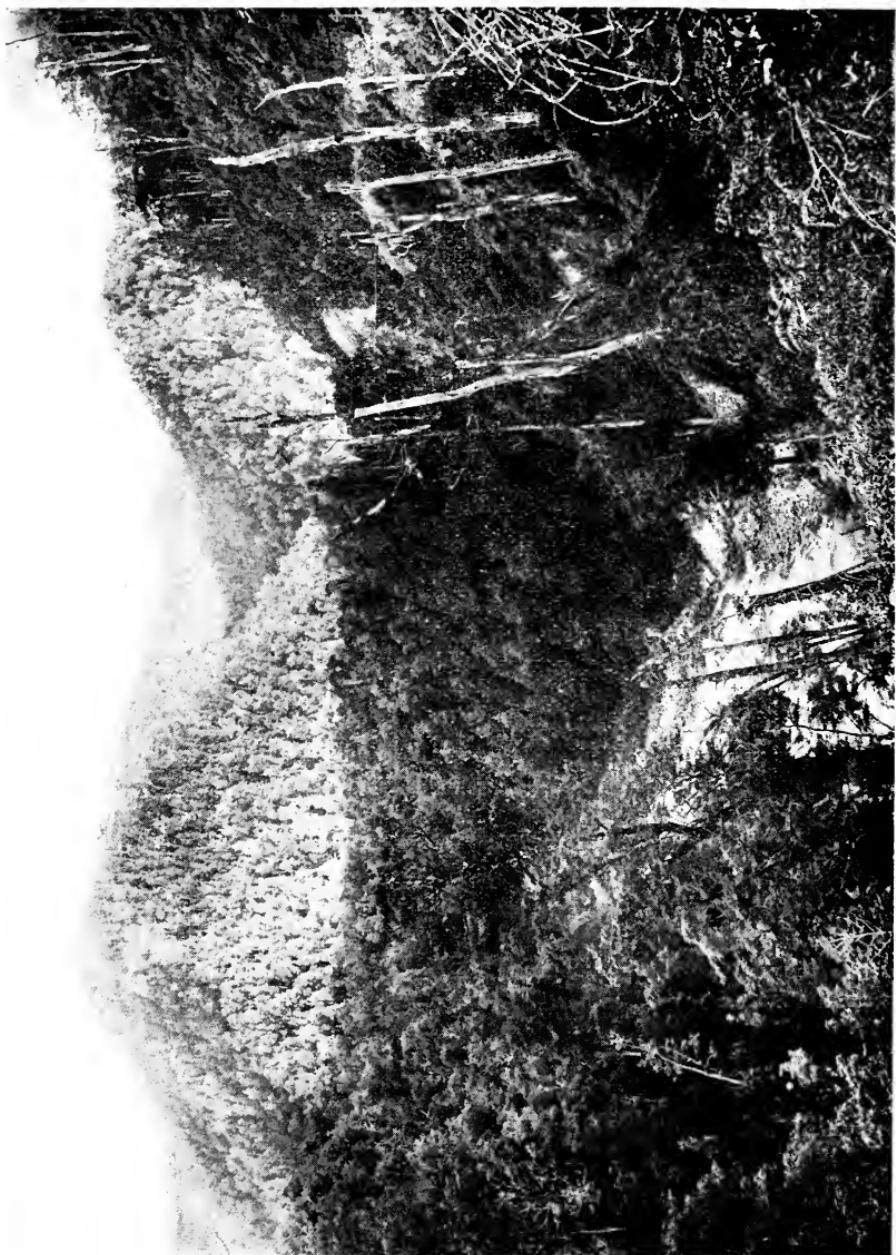
November 5, 1852—F5—, Margaret (Duke of Cornwall).—Not washing her face. Ten days' solitary confinement when not at labour.

December 30, 1852—F6—, Ellen (Martin Luther).—Singing at work. Three days' bread and water.

October 28, 1852—F7—, Ann (J. W. Dare).—Wearing her shoes down on the heel. Wash tub one week.

January 6, 1853—F8—, Julia (Martin Luther).—Breaking out of the ranks. Fourteen days' separate treatment when not at labour.

February 4, 1853—F9—, Hannah (Martin Luther).—Giving an onion away. To be kept at the wash tub and all credit stopped.



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ACTUAL RESULTS OF A WHOLE TERM OF LIFE POLICY.—Table A.

The Society has been courteously permitted by **David Barclay, Esq.**, of Hobart, Tasmania, to publish the **Actual Results** in respect of his Policy—No. 70,303—issued 3rd May 1878, which are as follow, viz :—

SUM ASSURED	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1000 0 0
Bonus Additions to 31st Dec., 1910	£1015	6	0				
Bonus for one year, 1911	...	...	32	18	0		
						1048	4 0
Present Total Sum Assured	...	...				£2048	4 0
The Half-Yearly Premium is	...	£13	5	0			
Total Premiums paid to November, 1912 (34½ years), amount to	...	£914	5	0			

It should be observed that :—

The Bonus additions are **£133 19s. Od.** in excess of all the Premiums paid, and he has been assured since the issue of the Policy for an amount varying from **£1000** to **£2048 4s.**, more than twice the sum originally assured.

The Bonus added to the Policy for the year 1911 was **£32 18s.**, being **£6 8s.** in excess of the Premium paid for the year.

The present Cash Value of the 1911 Bonus is **£21 14s. 7d.**

The Cash Value of the total Bonuses is **£692 12s. 9d.**, or of the Policy and Bonuses, **£1231 13s. 9d.**

The Loan available upon security of the Policy at 5 per cent. per annum is **£1108.**

By surrendering **£334 8s.** of the Bonuses the member could extinguish all future premiums; the policy would then be **paid up** for an amount of **£1713 16s.**, and bonuses would continue to be added until his death.

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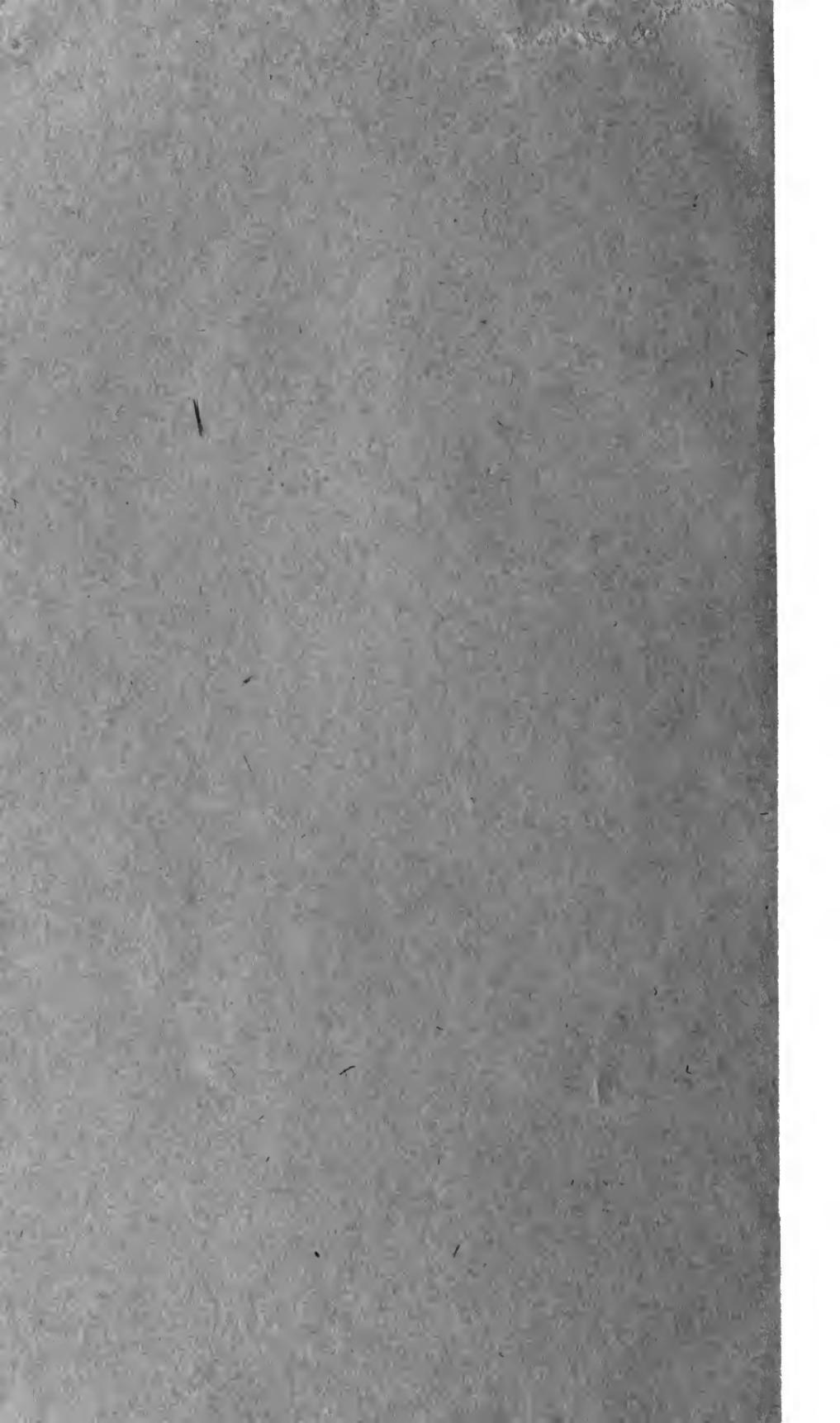
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